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ARTHUR'S FIRST.

The President's Message Sent to Congress.

A COMPREHENSIVE PAPER

Touching Upon Every Question of National Interest.

Our Relations Abroad

Are Peaceful and All is Cheerful at Home.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen representatives have met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might else recall with unalloyed content the rare prosperity with which, throughout the year, the nation has been blessed.

Its harvests have been plenteous, its varied industries have thriven, the health of its people have been preserved, and it has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor we owe to Him who holds our destiny in his hands the tribute of our grateful devotions.

To that mysterious exercise of will which has taken from us the loved and illustrious citizen who was but lately the head of the Nation, we bow in sorrow and submission. The memory of his exalted character, of his noble achievements and of his patriotic life will be treasured forever as a sacred possession of the whole people. The announcement of his death drew from foreign Governments and peoples tributes of sympathy and sorrow which history will record as signal tokens of the kinship of Nations and the federation of mankind. The feeling of good will between our own Government and that of Great Britain was never more marked than at present. In recognition of this pleasing fact, I directed on the occasion of the late Centennial Celebration, at Yorktown, that a salute be given to the British flag.

Save for the correspondence to which I shall refer hereafter in relation to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama, little has occurred worthy of mention in the diplomatic relations of the countries.

Early in the year the Fortune Bay claims were satisfactorily settled by the British Government, paying in full the sum of 15,000 pounds, most of which has been already distributed. As the terms of the settlement included compensation for injuries suffered by our fishermen, at Aspee Bay there has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for those claims. The participation of Americans in the exhibitions at Melbourne and Sydney will be approvingly mentioned in the reports of the two exhibitions, soon to be presented to Congress.

They will declare the readiness of our countrymen to make successful competition in distant fields of enterprise. Negotiations for an International Copyright Convention are in hopeful progress. The surrender of Sitting Bull and his forces upon the Canadian frontier has allayed all apprehension, although bodies of British Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened, which promises an adequate understanding. Our troops have orders to avoid meanwhile all collisions with alien Indians.

The presence at the Yorktown celebration of representatives of Republicans, descendants of Lafayette and of his gallant compatriots, who were our allies in the Rebellion, has served to strengthen the spirit of good will which has always existed between the two nations. You will be furnished with the proceedings of the Bimetallic Conference held during the summer at the City of Paris. No accord was reached, but a valuable interchange of views was had, and the Conference will next year be renewed.

At the Electrical Exhibition and Congress, also held at Paris, this country was creditably represented by eminent specialists, who, in the absence of an appropriation, generously lent their efficient aid at the instance of the State Department.

While our exhibitions in this almost distinctively American field of achievement have won several valuable awards, I recommend that Congress provide for the repayment of the personal expenses incurred in the public interest by the honorary Commissioners and Delegates.

No new questions respecting the status of our naturalized in Germany have arisen during the year, and causes of complaint, especially in Alsace and Loraine, have practically ceased through the liberal action of the Imperial Government in accepting our often expressed views on the subject.

The application of the treaty of 1868 to the lately acquired Rhenish Provinces has received very earnest attention. A definite and lasting agreement on this point is confidently expected. The participation of the descendants of Baron Von Steuben in the Yorktown festivities, and their subsequent reception by their American kinsmen strikingly evinced the ties of good will which unite the German people and our own.

Our intercourse with Spain has been friendly. An agreement concluded in February last fixes a term for the labors of the Spanish and American Claims Commission. The Spanish Government has been requested to pay late the awards of the Commission, and will, it is believed, accede to the request as promptly and courteously as on former occasions.

By recent legislation onerous fines have been imposed upon American shipping in Spanish and Colonial ports for slight irregularities in manifests. One case of hardship is especially worthy of attention.

The bark Masonic, bound for Japan, entered Manila in distress, and is there sought to be confiscated under Spanish revenue laws for an alleged shortage in her transhipped cargo. Though efforts for her relief have thus far proved unavailing, it is expected that the whole will be adjusted in a friendly spirit.

The Senate resolutions of condolence on the assassination of the Czar Alexander II were appropriately communicated to the Russian Government, which in turn has expressed its sympathy in our late National bereavement. It is desirable that our cordial relations with Russia should be strengthened by proper engagements assuring to peaceable Americans who visit the Empire the consideration which is due to them as citizens of a friendly State. This is especially needful with respect to American Israelites, whose classification with the native Hebrews has evoked energetic remonstrances from this Government.

Consular agreement with Italy has been sanctioned and proclaimed which puts at rest conflicts of jurisdiction in the case of crimes on shipboard. Several important International Conferences have been held in Italy during the year. At the Geographical Congress of Venice, the Boniface Congress of Milan and the Congress of Turin, this country was represented by delegates from branches of the public service, or by private citizens duly accredited in an honorary capacity. It is hoped that Congress will give such prominence to the result of their participation as they may seem to deserve.

The abolition of all discriminating duties against Dutch Colonial productions of the Dutch East Indias, as are imported hither from Holland, has been already considered by Congress. I trust that at the present session the matter may be favorably concluded.

The insecurity of life and property in many parts of Turkey, has given rise to correspondence with the Porte looking particularly to the better protection of American missionaries in the Empire. The condemned murderer of the eminent missionary, Dr. Justin W. Parsons, has not yet been executed, although this Government has repeatedly demanded it.

The Swiss Government has solicited the good offices of our diplomatic and consular agents for the protection of its citizens in countries where it is not itself represented. This request has, within proper limits, been granted.

Our agents in Switzerland have been instructed to protest against the conduct of the authorities of certain communes in permitting the emigration to this country of criminals and other objectionable persons.

Several such persons, through the co-operation of the Commissioners of Emigration at New York, have been sent back by the steamer which brought them. A continuance of this course may prove a more effectual remedy than diplomatic remonstrance. Treaties of commerce and navigation, and for the regulation of Consular privileges, have been concluded with Roumania and Servia since their admission into the family of European States.

As is natural with contiguous States having like institutions and like aims of advancement and development, the friendship of the United States and Mexico has been constantly maintained. The Government has lost no occasion of encouraging the Mexican Government to a beneficial realization of the mutual advantages which will result from more intimate commercial intercourse, and from the opening of the rich interior of Mexico to railway enterprise.

I deem it important that means be provided to restrain the lawlessness unfortunately so common on the frontier, and to suppress the forays of the reservation Indians on either side of the Rio Grande.

The neighboring States of Central America have preserved internal peace, and their outward relations toward us have been those of intimate friendship.

There are encouraging signs of their growing disposition to subordinate their local interests to those which are common to them by reason of their geographical relations. The boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico has afforded this Government an opportunity to exercise its good offices for preventing a rupture between those States and for procuring a peaceful solution of the question.

The Costa Rican Government latterly formed an engagement with Colombia for settling by arbitration the boundary question between those countries, providing that the post of arbitrator should be offered successively to the King of the Belgians, the King of Spain and the President of the Argentine Confederation.

The King of the Belgians has declined to act, but I am not as yet advised of the action of the King of Spain. As we have certain interests in the disputed territory which are protected by our treaty engagement with one of the parties, it is important that the arbitration should not, without our consent, affect our rights and the Government has already thought proper to make its views known to the parties of the agreement as well as to intimate to them to the end that the questions growing out of the proposed interoceanic water way across the Isthmus of Panama are of grave national importance.

This Government has not been unmindful of the solemn obligations imposed upon it by its compact of 1846 with Colombia as the independent and sovereign mistress of the territory crossed by the canal, and has sought to render them effective by fresh engagements with the Colombian Republic looking to their practical execution. The negotiations to this end, after they had reached what appeared to be a mutually satisfactory solution here were met in Colombia by a disavowal of the powers which its envoy had assumed, and by a proposal for renewed negotiation on a modified basis. Meanwhile this Government learned that Colombia had proposed to the European Powers to join in a guarantee of the neutrality of the proposed Panama Canal, a guarantee which would be in direct contravention of our obligation as the sole guarantor of the integrity of Columbian territory, and of the neutrality of the Canal itself. My lamented predecessor felt it his duty to place before the European Powers the reasons which make the prior guarantee of the United States indispensable, and for which the interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a superfluous and unfriendly act.

Foreseeing the probable reliance of the British Government on the provisions of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty of 1850 as affording room for a share in the guarantees which the United States covenanted with Colombia five years before, I have not hesitated to supplement the action of my predecessor by proposing to Her Majesty's Government the modification of that instrument and the abrogation of such clauses thereof as do not comport with the obligations of the United States towards Colombia, or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to the compact.

This Government sees with great concern the continuance of the hostile relations between Chili, Bolivia and Peru. An early peace between these Republics is much to be desired, not only that they may themselves be spared further misery and bloodshed, but because their continued antagonism threatens consequences, which are, in my judgment, dangerous to the interest of Republican Government on this Continent, and calculated to destroy the best elements of our free and peaceful civilization.

As in the present excited condition of popular feeling in these countries there has been serious misapprehension of the position of the United States, and as separate diplomatic intercourse with each through independent ministers is sometimes subject, owing to the want of prompt reciprocal communication, to temporary misunderstanding, I have deemed it judicious at the present time to send a special envoy, accredited to all and each of them, and furnished with general instructions which will, I trust, enable him to bring these Powers into friendly relations.

The Government of Venezuela maintains its attitude of warm friendship, and continues with great regularity its payment of the monthly quota of the diplomatic debt. Without suggesting the direction in which Congress should act, I ask attention to the pending questions affecting the distribution of the sums thus far received.

The relations between Venezuela and France, growing out of the same debt, have been for some time past in an unsatisfactory state, and this Government as the neighbor and one of the largest creditors of Venezuela has interposed itself since with the French Government, with the view of producing a friendly and honorable adjustment.

I regret that the commercial interests between the United States and Brazil, from which great advantages were hoped a year ago, have suffered from the withdrawal of the American lines of communication between the Brazilian ports and our own. Though the efforts of our Minister resident at Buenos Ayres and the U. S. Minister at Santiago a treaty has been concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chili disposing of the long pending Patagonian boundary question. It is a matter of congratulation that our Government has been afforded the opportunity of successfully exerting its good influence for the prevention of disagreements between the Republics of the American Continent.

I am glad to inform you that the treaties lately negotiated with China have been duly ratified on both sides, and the exchange made at Peking. Legislation is necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The prompt and friendly spirit with which the Chinese Government, at the request of the United States, conceded the modification of existing treaties should secure careful regard for the interests and susceptibilities of that Government in the enactment of any laws relating to Chinese immigration.

Those clauses of the treaties which forbid the participation of citizens or vessels of the United States in the opium trade will doubtless receive your approval.

They will attest the sincere interest which our people and Government feel in the commendable efforts of the Chinese Government to put a stop to this demoralizing and destructive traffic.

In relation both to China and Japan some changes are desirable in our present system of Consular jurisdiction. I hope at some future time to lay before you a scheme for its improvement in the entire East.

The intimacy between our country and Japan, the most advanced of the Eastern nations, continues to be cordial. I am advised that the Emperor contemplates an establishment of constitutional Government, and that he has already summoned a Parliamentary Congress for the purpose of effecting a change. Such a remarkable step toward complete assimilation with the Western system can not fail to bring Japan into closer and more beneficial relationship with ourselves, as the chief Pacific power.

A question has arisen in relation to the exercise in that country of the judicial functions conferred upon our Ministers and Consuls. The indictment, trial and conviction in the Consular Court at Yokohama of John Ross, a merchant seaman on board an American vessel, have made it necessary for the Government to institute a careful examination into the nature and methods of this jurisdiction.

It appears that Ross was regularly shipped under the flag of the United States, but was by birth a British subject. My predecessor felt it his duty to maintain the position that during his service as a regularly shipped seaman on board an American merchant vessel, Ross was subject to the laws of that service and to the jurisdiction of the United States Consulate authorities.

I renew the recommendation which has been heretofore urged by the Executive upon the attention of Congress, that after the reduction of such amount as may be found due to American citizens the balance of the indemnity fund heretofore obtained from China and Japan, and which is now in the hands of the State Department, be returned to the Governments of those countries.

The King of Hawaii, in the course of his homeward return after a journey around the world, has lately visited this country. While our relations with that Kingdom are friendly, this Government has viewed with concern the efforts to seek replenishment of the diminishing population of the islands from outward sources to a degree which may impair the native sovereignty and independence, in which the United States was among the first to testify a lively interest.

Relations of unimpaired amity have been maintained throughout the year with the respective Governments of Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Hayti, Paraguay, Uruguay, Portugal, Sweden and Norway.

This may also be said of Greece and Ecuador, Although our relations with those States have for some years been severed by the withdrawal of appropriations for diplomatic Representatives at Athens and Quito.

It seems expedient to restore those Missions even on a reduced scale, and I do decidedly recommend such a course with respect to Ecuador, which is likely within the near future to play an important part among the nations of the Southern Pacific.

At its last extra session the Senate called for the text of the Geneva Convention for the relief of the wounded in war. I trust this action foreshadows such interest in the subject as will result in the adhesion of the United States to that humane and commendable engagement.

I invite your attention to the propriety of adopting the new code of international rules for the prevention of collisions on the high seas, and conforming the domestic legislation of the United States thereto, so that no confusion may arise from the application of conflicting rules in the case of vessels of different nationalities meeting in tidal waters.

These international rules differ but slightly from our own. They have been adopted by the Navy Department for the governance of the war ships of the United States on the high seas and in foreign waters, and through the action of the State Department in disseminating the rules, and in acquainting shipmasters with the option of conforming to them without the jurisdictional waters of the United States they are very generally known and obeyed.

The State Department still continues to publish to the country the trade and manufacturing reports received from its officers abroad, and the success of this course warrants its continuance, and such appropriation as may be required to meet the rapidly increasing demand for these publications.

With special reference to the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, the October number of the Reports was devoted to a valuable collection of papers on the cotton goods trade of the world.

The International Sanitary Conference, for which in 1879 Congress made provision, assembled in this city early in January last, and its sessions were prolonged until March. Although it reached no specific conclusion affecting the future action of the participant powers, the interchange of views proved to be most valuable. The full protocols of the sessions have been already presented to the Senate.

As pertinent to this general subject I call your attention to the operations of the National Board of Health. Established by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1879, its sphere of duty was enlarged by the act of June 2d, in the same year. By the last named act the Board was required to institute such measures as might be deemed necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States, or from one State into another. The execution of the rules and regulations prepared by the Board, and approved by my predecessor, has done much to arrest the progress of epidemic disease, and has thus rendered substantial service to the nation.

The International Sanitary Conference, to which I have referred, adopted a form of a bill of health, to be used by all vessels seeking to enter the ports of the countries whose representatives participated in its deliberations. This form has since been prescribed by the National Board of Health and incorporated with its bills and regulations, which have been approved by me in pursuance of law. The health of the people is of supreme importance. All measures looking to their protection against the spread of contagious diseases and to the increase of our sanitary knowledge, for such purposes, deserve the attention of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury represents in detail a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of finances, and the condition of various branches of the public service administered by that department.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were from Customs, $198,159,676 02; from Internal Revenue, $135,264,385 51; from public lands, $2,201,863 17; from tax on circulation and deposits of National banks, $8,116,115 72; from repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies, $810,833 80; from Sinking Fund for Pacific Railway Companies, $805,180 54; from Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c., $1,225,514 86; from fees Consular, letters patent and lands, $2,244,983 98; from proceeds of sales of Government property, $262,174 00; from profits on coinage, $3,468,485 61; from revenues of the District of Columbia, $2,016,199 23; from miscellaneous sources, $6,206,880 13; total ordinary receipts, $360,782,292 57. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were: For civil expenses, $17,941,177 19; for foreign intercourse, $1,093,954 92; for Indians, $6,514,161 09; for pensions, $50,059,279 62; for the Military Establishment, including River and Harbor improvements and arsenals, $40,466,460 55; for the Naval Establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards, $15,686,671 66; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses, and collecting the revenue, $41,837,280 57; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, $3,543,912 03; for interest on the Public debt, $82,508,741 18; for premium on bonds purchased, $1,061,248 78; total ordinary expenditures, $260,712,887 59, leaving a surplus of revenue of $100,069,404 98, which was applied as follows: To the redemption of bonds for the Sinking Fund, $74,371,200; fractional currency for the Sinking Fund, $109,001 05; loan of February, 1861, $7,418,000; Ten-forties of 1864, $2,016,150; Five-twenties of 1862, $18,300; Five-twenties of 1864, $3,400; Five-twenties of 1865, $37,300; consols of 1865, $143,150,000; consols of 1867, $957,150,00; consols of 1868, $337,400; ex-loan indemnity stock, $1,000,000; old demand compound interest and other notes, $1,833,000, and to the increase of cash in the Treasury, $14,637,023 93. Total, $100,069,404 98.

The requirements of the sinking fund for the year amounted to $90,786,064 02, which sum includes a balance of $49,817,128 78 not provided for during the previous fiscal year. The sum of $74,480,201 05 was applied to this fund, which left a deficit of $16,305,873 47. The increase of the revenues for 1881 over those of the previous year was $29,352,901 10.

It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year will reach $400,000,000, and the expenditures $270,000,000, leaving a surplus of $130,000,000 applicable to the Sinking Fund and the redemption of the public debt.

I approve the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that provision be made for the early retirement of silver certificates and that the act requiring their issue be repealed.

They were issued in pursuance of the policy of the Government to maintain silver at near the gold standard, and were accordingly made receivable for all customs, taxes and public dues. About sixty-six millions of them are now outstanding.

They form an unnecessary addition to the paper currency, a sufficient amount of which may be readily supplied by the National banks. In accordance with the act of February, 28, 1878, the Treasury Department has monthly caused at least $2,000,000 in value of silver bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars.

One hundred and two millions of these dollars have been already coined, while only about thirty-four millions are in circulation for the reasons which he specifies. I concur in the Secretary's recommendation that the provision for coinage of a fixed amount each month be repealed, and that hereafter only so much be coined as shall be necessary to supply the demand.

The Secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed, and suggests that the National banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their currency except upon reasonable notice of their intention so to do.

Such legislation would seem to be justified by the recent action of certain banks on the occasion referred to in the Secretary's report.

Of the $15,000,000 of fractional currency still outstanding only about $80,000 has been redeemed the past year.

The suggestion that this amount may properly be dropped from future statements of the public debt, seems worthy of approval, so also does the suggestion of the Secretary as to the advisability of relieving the calendar of the United States Courts in the Southern District of New York, by the transfer to another tribunal of the numerous suits there pending against Collectors.

The revenue from customs for the past fiscal year was $198,159,676 02, an increase of $11,637,611 42 over that of the preceding year. Of this amount, $138,098,562 39 was collected at the port of New York, leaving $50,251,113 63 as the amount collected at all the other ports of the country.

Of this sum, $47,977,137 63 was collected on sugar, metals and molasses; $27,285,624 78 on wool and its manufactures; $21,462,534 34 on iron and steel and manufactures thereof; $19,038,665 81 on manufactures of silk, $10,825,115 21 on manufactures of cotton, and $6,469,643 04 on wines and spirits, making a total revenue from these sources of $133,058,720 18. The expenses of collection for the past year were $6,419,345 20, an increase over the preceding year of $387,410 04.

Notwithstanding the increase in the revenue from customs over the preceding year, the gross value of the imports, including free goods, decreased over $25,000,000. The market decrease was in the value of unmanufactured wool, $14,023,682, and in that of scrap and pig iron, $12,810,671. The value of imports, sugar, on the other hand, showed an increase of $7,457,474; of steel rails $4,345,521; of barley, $2,154,204; and of steel, in bars, ingots, etc., $620,046. Contrasted with the imports were as follows: Domestic merchandise, $890,839,259 47; foreign merchandise, $18,451,399; total $902 377 346; imports of merchandise, $642,664,628; excess of exports over imports of merchandise, $259,712,718; aggregate of exports and imports, $1,545,041,974.

Compared with the previous year there was an increase of $66,738,688 in the value of exports of merchandise, and a decrease of $25,290,118 in the value of imports. The annual average of increase of imports of merchandise over exports thereof for ten years previous to June 30, 1873, was $104,806,922, but for the last six years there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting to $1,180,668,105, an annual average of $196,778,017. The specie value of the exports of domestic merchandise was $376,616,473 in 1870, and $883,925,947 in 1881, an increase of $507,309,474, or 13.5 per cent., the value of imports was $435,958,408 in 1870 and $642,664,628 in 1881, an increase of $20,078,220, or 47 per cent. During each year, from 1862 to 1879 inclusive, the exports of specie exceeded the imports. The largest excess or such exports over imports was reached during the year 1864, when it amounted to $92,280,929, but during the year ended June 30, 1880, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports by $75,891,391, and during the last fiscal year the excess of imports over exports was $91,168,650. In the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury the attention of Congress was called to the fact that $469,651,050 in five per cent. bonds and $203,573,750 in six per cent. bonds would become redeemable during the year, and Congress was asked to authorize the refunding of these bonds at a lower rate of interest.

The bill for such refunding having failed to become a law, the Secretary of the Treasury in April last notified the holders of the $195,690,400 6 per centum bonds then outstanding that the bonds would be paid at par on the 1st day of July following, or that they might be "continued" at the pleasure of the Government to our interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. Under this notice $178,055,150 of the Six Per Centum bonds were continued at the lower rate, and $17,635,250 were redeemed. In the month of May a like notice was given respecting the redemption or continuance of the $439,841,350 of Five Per Centum bonds then outstanding, and of these $401,504,900 were continued at 3½ per centum per annum, and $38,336,450 redeemed. The six per centum bonds of the loan of February 8, 1861, and of the Oregon war debt, amounting together to $14,125,800, having matured during the year, the Secretary of the Treasury gave notice of his intention to redeem the same, and such as have been presented have been paid from the surplus revenue. There have also been redeemed at par $16,179,100 of the Three and a Half Percentum "Continued" Bonds, making a total of bonds redeemed, of which have ceased to bear interest, during the year of $123,769,650.

The reduction of the annual interest on the Public Debt through this transaction is as follows: Reduction of interest to 3½ per cent., $10,473,952 27; by reduction of bonds, $6,352,840; total, $16,826,292 25. The 3½ per cent. silver bond being payable at the pleasure of the Government are available for the investment of surplus revenue without the payment of premiums.

Unless these bonds can be funded at a much lower rate of interest than they now bear, I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that no legislation respecting them is desirable. It is a matter for congratulation that the business of the country has been so prosperous during the past year as to yield by taxation a large surplus of income to the Government.

If the revenue laws remain unchanged, this surplus must year by year increase on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase of our population. In 1860, just prior to the institution of our internal revenue system, our population but slightly exceeded 30,000,000. By the census of 1880 it is now found to exceed 50,000,000.

It is estimated that even if the annual receipts and expenditures should continue as at present the entire debt could be paid in ten years. In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have already borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenue, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt.

It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present onerous burden, and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service this may readily be afforded.

I therefore concur with the Secretary in recommending the abolition of all Internal Revenue taxes, except those upon tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in such articles.

The retention of the latter tax is desirable as affording the officers of the Government a proper supervision of these articles for the prevention of fraud. I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that the law imposing a stamp-tax upon matches, proprietary articles, playing cards, checks and drafts may, with propriety, be repealed, and the law also by which banks and bankers are assessed upon their capital and deposits.

There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of this course. In the present condition of our revenues the tax upon deposits is especially unjust. It was never imposed in this country until it was demanded by the necessities of war, and was never exacted, I believe, in any other country, even in its greatest exigencies. Bankers are required to secure their circulation by pledging with the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the general Government.

The interest upon these bonds, which at the time when the tax was imposed was 6 per cent., is now, in most instances, 3½ per cent. Besides, the entire circulation was originally limited by law and no increase was allowable. When the existing banks had practically a monopoly of the business there was force in the suggestion that for the franchise to the favored grantees the Government might very properly exact a tax on circulation, but for years the system has been free, and the amount of circulation regulated by the public demand.

The retention of this tax has been suggested as a means of reimbursing the Government for the expense of printing and furnishing the circulating notes. If the tax should be repealed, it would certainly seem proper to require the National Banks to pay the amount of such expense to the Comptroller of the Currency.

It is perhaps doubtful whether the immediate reduction of the rate of taxation upon liquors and tobacco is advisable, especially in view of the drain upon the Treasury which must attend the payment of arrears of pensions.

A comparison, however, of the amount of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation which have at different times prevailed, suggests the intimation that some reduction may soon be made without material diminution of the revenue. The tariff laws also need revision; but that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens, important changes should be made with caution.

A careful revision can not be made at this session a Commission such as was lately approved by the Senate and is now recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury would doubtless lighten the labors of Congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War will make known the operations of that department for the past year. He suggests measures for promoting the efficiency of the army by adding to the number of its officers, and recommends the legislation necessary to increase the number of enlisted men to 30,000, the maximum allowed by law.

This he deems necessary to maintain quietness on our ever shifting frontier; to preserve peace and suppress disorder and marauding in new settlements; to protect settlers and their property against Indians and Indians against the encroachments of intruders, and to enable peaceable immigrants to establish homes in the most remote parts of our country.

The army is now necessarily scattered over such a vast extent of territory that whenever an outbreak occurs reinforcements must be hurried from many quarters over great distances, and always at heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagons and supplies.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary for increasing the army to the strength of 30,000 enlisted men. It appears by the Secretary's report that in absence of disturbances on the frontier, the troops have been actively employed in collecting Indians hitherto hostile, and locating them on their proper reservations, that Sitting Bull and his adherents are now prisoners at Fort Randall, that the Utes have been moved to their new reservation in Utah; that during recent outbreaks of the Apaches it was necessary to reinforce the garrisons in Arizona by troops withdrawn from New Mexico, and that some Apaches are now held prisoners for trial, while some have escaped, and the majority of the tribe are now on their reservation. There is need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon the lands set apart for the Indians.

A large military force, at great expense, is now required to patrol the boundary line between Kansas and the Indian Territory. The only punishment that can at present be inflicted is the forcible removal of the intruder and the imposition of a pecuniary fine, which, in most cases, it is impossible to collect. There should be a penalty by imprisonment in such cases.

The separate organization of the Signal Service is used by the Secretary of War, and a full statement of the advantages of such permanent organization is presented in the report of the Chief Signal Officer. A detailed statement of the useful work performed by the Signal Corps and the Weather Bureau is also given in that report.

I ask attention to the statements of the Secretary of War regarding the requisitions frequently made by the Indian Bureau upon the Subsistence Department of the army for the casual support of bands and tribes of Indians, whose appropriations are exhausted. The War Department should not be left by reason of inadequate provision for the maintenance of Indians.

The report of the Chief of Engineers furnishes a detailed account of the operations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. I commend to your attention the suggestions contained in this report in regard to the condition of our fortifications, especially our coast defenses, and recommend an increase of the strength of the Engineer Battalion, by which the efficiency of our torpedo system would be improved.

I also call your attention to the remarks upon the improvement of the south pass of the Mississippi River, the proposed free bridge over the Potomac River at Georgetown, the importance of completing at an early day the north wing of the department building and other recommendations of the Secretary of War which appear in his report.

The actual expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ending June 3, 1881, were $42,122,201 39. The appropriations for the year 1882 were $14,839,725 42. The estimates for 1883 are $44,541 276 91. The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the condition of that branch of service, and presents valuable suggestions for its improvement.

I call your especial attention also to the appended report of the Advisory Board, which he convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficacy of the navy, and particularly to report as to the character and number of vessels necessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessities of the Government.

I can not too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of National safety, economy and honor, imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of our navy, with a full appreciation of the fact that compliance with the suggestions of the head of that department, and of the Advisory Board, must involve a large expenditure of the public moneys.

I earnestly recommend such appropriations as will accomplish in the end that which seems to be so desirable. Nothing can be more inconsistent with true public economy than withholding the means necessary to accomplish the objects intrusted by the Constitution to the National Legislature. One of these objects, and one which is of paramount importance, is declared by our fundamental law to be the provision for the common defense.

Surely nothing is more essential to the defense of the United States and of all our people than the efficiency of our Navy. We have for many years maintained, with foreign governments, the relations of honorable peace, and that such relations may be permanent is desired by every patriotic citizen of the Republic.

But if we read the teachings of history we shall not forget that in the life of every Nation emergencies may arise when a resort to arms can alone save it from dishonor. No danger from abroad now threatens this people, nor have we any cause to distrust the friendly professions of other Governments.

But for avoiding as well as for repelling dangers that may threaten us in future, we must be prepared to face any policy which we think wise to adopt; we must be ready to defend our harbors against aggression; to protect by the distribution of our ships of war over the highways of commerce varied interests of our foreign trade and the person and property of our citizens abroad; to maintain everywhere the honor of our flag, and the distinguished position which may rightfully claim the nations of the world. The report of the Postmaster General is a gratifying exhibit of growth and efficiency of the Postal Service.

The receipts from postage and other ordinary sources during the past fiscal year were $36,480,516 58. The receipts from the money order business were $205,581 39, making a total of $36,785,897 97. The expenditure for the fiscal year was $39,251,736 46. The deficit supplied out of the general treasury was $24,810,129 35, or 68 per cent. of the amount. The receipts were $3,469,918 63 in excess of those of the previous year and $4,575,397 97 in excess of the estimate made two years ago, before the present period of business prosperity had fairly begun.

The whole number of letters mailed in this country in the last fiscal year exceeded one thousand millions. The registry system is reported to be in excellent condition, having been remodeled during the past four years with good results. The amounts of registration fees collected during the last fiscal year was $712,882 20, an increase over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, $345,419 40.

The entire number of letters and packages registered during the year was 8,338,919, of which only 2,061 were destroyed or lost in transit. The operations of the money order system are multiplying yearly.

Under the impulse of immigration of the rapid development of the newer States and Territories, and the consequent demand for additional means of inter-communication and exchange during the past year, 338 additional money order offices have been established, making a total of 5,499 in operation at the date of this report. During the year the domestic money orders aggregated in value $105,075,769 35.

A modification of the system is suggested reducing the fees for money orders not exceeding $5 from 10 cents to 5 cents and making this maximum limit $100, in place of $50.

Legislation for the disposition of unclaimed money orders in the possession of the Post Office Department is recommended, in view of the fact that their total value now exceeds $1,000,000.

The attention of Congress is again invited to the project of establishing the system of savings depositories in connection with the Post Office Department. The statistics of mail transportation show that during the past year railroad routes have been increased in length, 6,249 miles, and in cost $1,114,382, while steamboat routes have been decreased in length 2,182 miles and in cost $133,051.

The so-called Star Routes have been decreased in length 3,949 miles, and in cost $364,144. Nearly all of the more expensive routes have been superseded by railroad service. The cost of the Star service must therefore rapidly decrease in the Western States and Territories.

The Postmaster General, however, calls attention to the constantly increasing cost of the railway mail service as a serious difficulty in the way of making the Department self-sustaining. Our postal intercourse with foreign countries has kept pace with the growth of the domestic service. Within the past year several countries and colonies have declared their adhesion to the postal union. It now includes all those which have an organized postal service except Bolivia, Costa Rica, New Zealand and the British colonies in Australia.

As has been already stated, great reductions have recently been made in the expense of the Star Route service. The investigations of the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department have resulted in the presentation of indictments against persons formerly connected with that service, accusing them of offenses against the United States.

I have enjoined upon the officials who are charged with the conduct of the cases on the part of the Government and the eminent counsel—who, before my accession to the Presidency, were called to their assistance—the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the law all persons who may be found chargeable with frauds upon the Postal Service.

The Acting Attorney General calls attention to the necessity of modifying the present system of the courts of the United States, a necessity due to the large increase of business, especially in the Supreme Court. Litigation in our Federal tribunals became greatly expanded after the close of the late war. So long as that expansion might be attributed to the abnormal condition in which the community found itself immediately after the return of peace, prudence required that no change be made in the Constitution of our Judicial Tribunals. But it has now become apparent that an immense increase of litigation has directly resulted from the wonderful growth and development of the country. There is no ground for belief that the business of the United States Courts will ever be less in volume than at present. Indeed that it is likely to be much greater is generally recognized by the bench and bar.

In view of the fact that Congress has already given much consideration to this subject, I make no suggestion as to detail, but express the hope that your deliberations may result in such legislation as will give early relief to our overburdened Court. The acting Attorney General also calls attention to the disturbance of the public tranquillity during the past year in the Territory of Arizona.

A band of armed desperadoes known as "Cowboys," probably numbering from 50 to 100 men, have been engaged for months in committing acts of lawlessness and brutality which the local authorities have been unable to repress. The depredations of these "Cowboys" have also been extended into Mexico, which the marauders reach from the Arizona frontier.

With every disposition to meet the exigencies of the case I am embarrassed by lack of authority to deal with them effectually. The punishment of crimes committed within Arizona should ordinarily, of course, be left to the Territorial authorities. But it is worthy of consideration whether acts which necessarily tend to embroil the United States with neighboring Governments should not be declared crimes against the United States.

Some of the excursions alluded to may perhaps be within the scope of the law; Revised Statutes, Section, 5286 forbidding "Military Expeditions or Enterprises" against friendly States. But in view of the speedy assembling on your body, I have preferred to await such legislation as in your wisdom the occasion may seem to demand.

It may perhaps be thought proper to provide that the setting on foot within our own territory of brigandage and armed marauding expeditions against friendly nations and their citizens, shall be punishable as an offense against the United States. I will add that in the event of a request from the Territorial Government for protection by the United States against "domestic violence," this Government would be powerless to render assistance.

The act of 1795, Chapter 36, passed at a time when Territorial Governments received little attention from Congress, enforced this duty of the United States only as to State governments. But the act of 1807, Chapter 39, applied also to Territories. This law seems to have remained in force until revision of the statutes, when provision for the Territories was dropped. I am not advised whether this alteration was intentional or accidental, but as it seems to me that the Territories should be offered the protection which is accorded to States by the Constitution, I suggest legislation to that end.

It seems to me that whatever views may prevail as to the policy of recent legislation, by which the Army has ceased to be a part of the posse comitatus, an exception might well be made for permitting the military to assist the civil territorial authorities in enforcing the laws of the United States. This use of the Army would not seem to be within the alleged evil against which that legislation was aimed.

From sparseness of population and other circumstances it is often quite impracticable to summon a civil posse in places where officers of justice require assistance, and where a military force is within easy reach. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying documents, presents an elaborate account of the business of that department. A summary of it would be too extended for this place. I ask your careful attention to the report itself.

Prominent among the matter which challenges the attention of Congress at its present session is the management of our Indian affairs. While this question has been a cause of trouble and embarrassment from the infancy of the Government, it is but recently that any efforts have been made for its solution at once serious, determined, consistent and promising success. It has been easier to resort to convenient makeshifts for tiding over the temporary difficulties than to grapple with the great permanent problem, and accordingly the easier course has almost invariably been pursued.

It was natural at a time when the National territory seemed almost illimitable, and contained many millions of acres far south of the bounds of civilized settlements, that a policy should have been initiated which more than aught else has been the fruitful source of our Indian complications. I refer of course to the policy of dealing with the various Indian tribes as separate nationalities, of regulating them by treaty stipulations to the occupancy of immense reservations in the West, and of encouraging them to live a life undisturbed by any earnest and well directed efforts to bring them under the influence of civilization. The unsatisfactory results which have sprung from this policy are becoming apparent to all. As the white settlements have crowded the borders of the Reservations, the Indians sometimes contentedly, and sometimes against their will, have been transferred to other hunting grounds from which they have again been dislodged whenever their new found homes have been desired by the adventurous settlers. These removals and the frontier collisions, by which they have often been preceded, have led to frequent and disastrous conflicts between the races.

It is profitless to discuss here which of them has been chiefly responsible for the disturbances whose recital occupies so large a space upon the pages of our history. We have to deal with the appalling fact that thousands of lives have been sacrificed and hundreds of millions of dollars expended in the attempt to solve the Indian problem. It had, until within the past few years, seemed scarcely nearer a solution than it was half a century ago.

But the Government has of late been cautiously but steadily feeling its way to the adoption of a policy which has already produced gratifying results, and which, in my judgment, is likely, if Congress and the Executive accord in its support, to relieve us, ere long, from the difficulties which have hitherto beset us. For the success of the efforts now making to introduce among the Indians the customs and pursuits of civilized life, and gradually to absorb them into the mass of our citizens, sharing their rights and holden to their responsibilities, there is imperative need for legislative action.

My suggestion in that regard will be chiefly such as have been already called the attention of Congress and have received to some extent its consideration.

First, I recommend the passage of an act making the laws of the various States and territories applicable to the Indian reservations within their boundaries, and extending the laws of the State of Arkansas to the portion of the Indian Territory not occupied by the five civilized tribes.

The Indian should receive the protection of the law, and he should be allowed to maintain in court his rights of person and property, and he has repeatedly begged for this privilege. Its exercise would be very valuable to him in his progress toward civilization.

Second, of even greater importance is the measure which has been frequently recommended by my predecessors in office, and in furtherance of which several bills have been from time to time introduced in both Houses of Congress. The enactment of a general law permitting the allotment in severalty to such Indians, at least, as desire it, of a reasonable quantity of land secured to them by patent, and for their own protection made inalienable for 20 or 25 years, is demanded for their present welfare and permanent advancement.

In return for such considerate action on the part of the Government, there is reason to believe that the Indians in large numbers would be persuaded to sever their tribal relations and to engage at once in agriculture, and that it is now for their best interests to conform their manner of life to the new order of things. By no greater inducement than the assurance of permanent title to the soil can they be led to engage in the occupation of tilling it. The well-attested reports of their increasing interest in husbandry justify the hope and belief that the enactment of such a statute as I recommend would be at once attended with gratifying results. A resort to the allotment system would have a direct and powerful influence in dissolving the tribal bond, which is a prominent feature of savage life, and which tends so strongly to perpetuate it there. I advise a liberal appropriation for the support of Indian schools, because of my confident belief that such a course is consistent with the wisest economy.

Even among the most uncultured Indian tribes there is reported to be a general and urgent desire on the part of the chiefs and older members for the education of their children. It is unfortunate in view of this fact that during the past year the means which have been at the command of the Interior Department for the purpose of Indian instruction, have proved to be utterly inadequate. The success of the schools which are in operation at Hampton, Carlisle and Forest Grove, should not only encourage a more generous provision, for the support of those institutions, but should prompt the establishment of others of a similar character.

They are doubtless much more potent for good than the day schools upon the Reservation, as the pupils are altogether separated from the surroundings of savage life, and brought into constant contact with civilization. There are many other phases of this subject which are of great interest but which can not be included within the becoming limits of this communication. They are discussed ably in the reports of the secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian affairs.

For many years the Executive, in his annual message to Congress, has urged the necessity of stringent legislation for the suppression of Polygamy in the Territories, and especially in the Territory of Utah. The existing statute for the punishment of this odious crime so revolting to the moral and religious sense of Christendom, has been persistently and contemptuously violated ever since its enactment, indeed, in spite of commendable efforts on the part of the authorities who represent the United States in that Territory.

The law has in very rare instances been enforced, and for a cause to which reference will presently be made is practically a dead letter. The fact that adherents of the Mormon Church which rests upon polygamy as its corner stone, have recently been peopling in large numbers Idaho, Arizona and other of our Western terri-

…IS USELESS

…the many handsome, …amental articles that are …the store of Burns, the …you want to make a …liday gift you will not be …nywhere such a variety …nor a more advantag… purchase.

…THE PUBLIC.

…ton, O., Nov. 1, 1883.

…ies that D. M. Moore …'s Watch No. 1352725 in …se and the same is war… a good time keeper.

W. W. Bostwick.

…o certify that Watch No. …rchased of me by D. M. …rranted solid gold, and is a good time piece.

Wm. Burns, Jr.

O C

…urst keeps a superior Sew… Oil. dec 8-3t

…c over our stock this …ind the best Black Silk for $1.00, $1.50 and …rd, same as is priced at $1.25, $2 00 and …find Lace and Linen …s and Gloves at very …We find Blankets at …r, at other places $3 00. Comforts at $1.25; at the same are sold at …find Toweling and Table …er cent. less than at our …We find that our Under… …er at *our price* than some …en sold at cost by others. …e have the best 8 cent sugar, …10 cent sugar is not equal… …are only a few things we …ow, but we have many …can convince you if you …d see.

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O C

…arkhurst has a full line of …dies. 8-3t

…oore is having a big rush …and silver shirt; he will …em to any shirt in the city …are not cheaper by 15 per …give them away. Come …d get a ticket on our beau…

…il & Johnson will …hristmas Candy …0c to $1.00 per

…E. Bown has been doing …ccessful business at New …nd has just added a new …oods, embracing Dry Goods …Boots and Shoes, and …The people in that vicinity …l to patronize him.

O C

…khurst, Roscoe, O., has a …fine Groceries. 8-3t

…iful line of party Scarfs, …ows, open this week at D. …s, the Custom Clothier.

…ANTA CLAUS,

…and fat, will soon put in …ance, and in behalf of his …e recommend parents to …ore of Burns, the Jeweler, …ost elegant line of Gold and …tches, Silverware, Jewelry, …and everything in his line …nd. It cannot be excelled …nty.

MERIT WINS.

…E. Marks of the New York …not offered any Christmas …or adopted any lottery …but the people recognize …eat bargains are offered by …his store is continually …Merit wins. West room …building.

O I C

…ple Syrup at J. W. Bark… …oo per gallon. 8 3t

GAZE UPON

…ows at the Store of Burns, …r, and our word for it you …wledge that never in the …you seen anything more

PHOTOGRAPHS.

…ace to get your Christmas …phs is at C. Hempsted's opposite Post Office. All …made on the instantaneous

…LES—SURE CURE

…Kisner's painless method. …the Park Hotel, Friday, Newcomerstown Saturday, We advise all persons suf… …to apply at once, as we …his visits will soon cease.

O I C

…rst has the finest Raisins, …ever brought to this 8-3t

House for Sale.

Twelve acres for sale in Bethlehem township, Coshocton county, Ohio, about four and one-half miles west of Keene. Good grass, good water and choice fruit. The buildings and fences are all in good repair. Close to store, church and school house. For particulars address CHAS. SNYDER, Helmick, Ohio. Dec 1-3t

O C.

School Teachers desiring Candies for X Mas will find a full line and low figures at J. W. Barkhurst's. dec1-4t

J. GLOVER'S grand opening commences to-day and continues until January 5th. Call and see.

McNeil & Johnson's C. O. D. Store, is the only place in the city where they keep real fine candy.

D. M. MOORE has the largest line of Underwear in the city, and will sell them cheaper than any other house dares to, besides getting a ticket on our beautiful Holiday Gifts.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.

The Cleveland Leader not only rivals all competitors in enterprise, but it is constantly increasing its facilities for obtaining news, till it now ranks with the metropolitan dailies in this respect. It has for several years been a rule with the Cleveland Leader to lay aside a portion of its profits each year and expend it in increasing its telegraphic news, correspondence, editorial force, and enlarging by way of supplements. In this way its expenditures for the above items alone this year are fifty thousand dollars more than the same items cost six years ago. The subscribers get the benefit of this outlay, and also appreciate it, as is seen by the large yearly increase in circulation of the Leader.

REMEMBER the Holiday Gifts at D. M. Moore's, $100 gent's gold watch and chain, 65 dollar lady's gold watch and chain, 25 dollar elegant 8 day clock. These gifts worry some of our competitors.

Before buying your Christmas Candy call and see McNeil & Johnson's stock. It will be open for inspections in a few days.

BIGGEST

Drive of the Season.

Right from the Auction room in New York, another case of those 1 1-4 Grey Blankets.

Everybody pronounced these the best blankets ever sold at $3.00. Come and get a pair at 2 25, and get the best blanket ever sold for a cheap price. We have all the other grades at the lowest prices that can be bought for cash! Also, the biggest drive in

LADIES' DOLMANS

Ever brought to Coshocton. Dolmans we have been selling all season for 5 00, we can now sell for 3 00

"	"	8 00,	"	"	"	5 00
"	"	10 00,	"	"	"	6 75
"	"	18 00,	"	"	"	9 00
"	"	15 50,	"	"	"	10 00
"	"	18 00,	"	"	"	13 00

This is a special lot of Dolmans at prices you may never have a chance of getting again. If you want one come at once. Outside of this special lot we have the largest line of Wraps in town and can sell them to you for less money than anybody else.

We can give you the cheapest all wool flannels, the cheapest crashes and table linens, the cheapest ginghams prints and muslins to be found in Coshocton. Come and be convinced that we will save you money.

SELBY, MOORE & CATON.

result. The sentence was the lightest that could be imposed.

were sold at Sheriff's sale, last Saturday, to Catherine Cognon for $1735,

Wednesday morning. He offers a reward of $509.

et al, amount claimed $100 and foreclosure of mortgage.

$3,650. Jacob Sondle to Frederick Roehrig,

Burns, the Jeweler.

Call and see Compton's elegant Perfumes and Toilet Soaps,

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EVERYBODY

Sells C...

WE ALSO S...

If you don't believe it call and see wh...
We do not claim to do all the business, ...
seems to give satisfaction, as they alway...
We offer this coming week our entire s...
consisting of 115 Paletots, Rusian Circ...
cost. Our trade on these goods has been ...
to get a bargain in a wrap.
Come in and see those fine Block Plaid...
are selling at 10c. per yard, very cheap...
Goods at 8c. per yard, cheap at 12½.
We also, have some very nice patterns ...
We are closing out our all wool Hose a...
tra good all wool Ladies' and Children's...

Ask to see our 5c. Gingham.
" " 5c. Calico.
" " 5c. Muslin.
" " Heavy Sheeting at 6...
" " 5c. Plaids, very hea...
" " 20c. 22c. and 30c. Ta...

We also offer our entire stock of Ladies' ...
duce our stock for the first of January, 1884...
of stock. We have an endless variety of C...
We have 40 dozen all Silk Handkerchiefs...
we will sell at 25c., all new patterns and el...
Look at that 80c. Black Cashmere that w...
in town at 90c.
We will make a present of one Pair Cr...
buying from $3.00 worth of Dry Goods at c...
chance about this, but a sure thing.
Any person calling on us, whether to buy...
with a handsome Japanese Calendar for 188...
Give us a call and see if these are not fact...

HAY & R...

Mammoth

WONDE...

The big Crowd that followe...

BIG WA...

From the old stand in the City ...
Forbes' Block. The room is n...
goods the finest and prices so l...
more business than ever. The...
come and we want it to conti...
them bargains never before eq...
Don't forget the place or the na...

W. W. BOS...

The Big Watch

NO. 2 FORBES

Main Street, Coshocton, Ohio.

$2,000

Mr. Blaine's Keynote.

Hon. James G. Blaine has sounded a keynote. To give time for a full and fair discussion of his keynote, prior to the meeting ...

"GET THE BEST"
For the Presidential Year.

We Down 'Em All.

tories is well calculated to excite the liveliest interest and apprehension. It imposes upon Congress and the Executive, devolves the duty of using against this barbarous system all the power which under the Constitution and law they can wield for its destruction.

Reference has been already made to the obstacles which the United States officers have encountered in their efforts to punish violations of law. Prominent among these obstacles is the difficulty of procuring legal evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction, even in the case of most notorious offenders. Your attention is called to the recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States explaining its judgment of reversal in the case of Miles, who had been convicted of bigamy in Utah.

The Court refers to the fact that the secrecy attending the celebration of marriages in that Territory makes that part of polygamy very difficult, and the propriety is suggested of modifying that law of evidence, which now makes a wife incompetent to testify against her husband. This suggestion is approved. I recommend also the passing of an act providing that in the Territories of the United States the fact that a Mormon has been married to a person charged with bigamy shall not disqualify her as a witness upon his trial for that offense.

I further recommend legislation by which any person solemnizing a marriage in any of the Territories shall be required under stringent penalties for neglect or refusal to file a certificate of such marriage in the Supreme Court of the Territory, unless Congress may devise other practicable measures for obviating the difficulties which have hitherto attended the efforts to suppress this iniquity. I assure you of my determined purpose to co-operate with you in any lawful and discreet measures which may be proposed to that end.

Although our system of Government does not contemplate that the nation should provide or support a system for the education of our people, no measures calculated to promote that general intelligence and virtue upon which the perpetuity of our institutions so greatly depends, have ever been regarded with indifference by Congress or the Executive. A large portion of the public domain has been from time to time devoted to the promotion of education.

There is now a special reason why, by setting apart the proceeds of its sales of public lands or by some other course the Government should aid the work of education. Many who now exercise the right of suffrage are unable to read the ballot which they cast. Upon many who had just emerged from a condition of slavery suddenly devolved the responsibilities of citizenship. In that portion of the country impoverished by war, I have been pleased to learn from the report of the Commissioner of Education, that there has been lately a commendable increase of interest and effort for their instruction, but all that can be done by local legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as can be constitutionally afforded by the National Government.

I would suggest that if any fund be dedicated to this purpose it may be wisely distributed in the different States according to ratio of illiteracy, as by this means those locations of such assistance will reap its especial benefit.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture exhibits results of the experiments in which that Department has been engaged during the past year, and makes important suggestions in reference to the agricultural development of the country. The steady increase of our population, and the consequent addition to the number of those engaging in the pursuit of husbandry, are giving to this department a growing dignity and importance.

The Commissioner's suggestions touching its capacity for greater usefulness deserve attention, as it more and more commends itself to the interest which it was created to promote.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that since 1870, 789,063 original pension claims have been filed; 450,949 of these have been allowed and inscribed on the pension roll; 72,530 have been rejected and abandoned, being 13 plus per cent of the whole number of claims settled.

There are now pending for settlement 265,575 original pension claims, 227,040 of which were filed prior to July 1, 1880. These, when allowed, will involve the payment of arrears from the date of discharge in case of an invalid, and from date of death or termination of a prior right in all other cases. From all the data obtainable it is estimated that fifteen per cent. of the number of claims now pending will be rejected or abandoned.

This would show the probable rejection of 34,-010 cases and the probable admission of about 193,000 claims, all of which involve the payment of arrears of pensions. With the present force employed, the number of adjudications remaining the same and no new business intervening, this number of claims (193,000) could be acted upon in a period of six years, and taking January 1, 1884, as a near period from which to estimate in each case an average amount of arrears, it is found that every case allowed would require for the first payment upon it the sum of $1,350. Multiplying this amount by the whole number of probable admissions gives $250,000,000 as the sum required for first payments. This represents the sum which must be paid upon claims which were filed before July 1st, 1880, and are now pending and entitled to the benefits of the Arrears Act. From this amount ($250,000,000) may be deducted from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 for cases where the claimant dying there is no person who, under the law, would be entitled to succeed to the pension, leaving $235,000,000 as the probable amount to be paid. In these estimates no account has been taken of the 38,500 cases filed since June 30, 1880, and now pending, which must receive attention, as current business, but which do not involve payment of any arrears beyond the date of filing the claim of this number.

It is estimated that eighty-six per cent. will be allowed. As has been stated, with the present force of the Pension Bureau, 675 clerks, it is estimated that it will take six years to dispose of the claims now pending. It is stated by the Commissioner of Pensions that by an addition of 250 clerks (increasing the adjudicating force, rather than the mechanical), double the amount of work could be accomplished, so that these cases could be acted upon within three years.

Aside from the considerations of justice which may be urged for a speedy settlement of the claims now on the files of the Pension Office, it is no less important on the score of economy, inasmuch as fully one-third of the clerical force of the office is now wholly occupied in giving attention to correspondence with the thousands of claimants whose cases have been on the files for the past eighteen years. The fact that a sum so enormous may be expended by the Government to meet the demands for arrears of pensions, is an admonition to Congress and the Executive to give due consideration to any similar project in the future.

The great temptation to the presentation of fictitious claims afforded by the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is $1,300, leads to suggest the propriety of making some special appropriation for the prevention of fraud. I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of Congress may deem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi River justifies a special allusion to that subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for removal of obstructions which now impede navigation of that great channel of commerce.

In my letter accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency, I stated that in my judgment "No man should be the incumbent of an office, the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity, which a proper administration of such office demands." This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes, which have been suggested and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office.

The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt more educational and abstract tests above general business capacity and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules that should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the conditions of successful private business.

Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers.

The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough. The views expressed in the foregoing letter are those which will govern my administration of the Executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens, however divergent in their opinions as to the best methods of putting them into practical operation.

For example, the assertion that "original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness," is not open to dispute; but the question how in practice such fitness can be most effectually ascertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion.

The measure which, with slight variations in its details, has lately been urged upon the attention of Congress and the Executive, has as its principal feature the scheme of competitive examination. Save for certain exceptions, which need not here be specified, this plan would admit to the service only, its lowest grade, and would accordingly demand that all vacancies in higher positions should be filled by promotion alone.

In these particulars it is in conformity with the existing civil service system of Great Britain, and indeed the success which has attended that system in the country of its birth is the strongest argument which has been urged for its adoption here.

The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the foremost advocates of civil service reform. Among them are: First, a tenure of office which is substantially a life tenure; second, a limitation of the maximum age at which an applicant can enter the service whereby all men in middle life or older are with some exceptions rigidly excluded; third, a retiring allowance upon going out of office.

These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. To eliminate therefrom the English system would effect a most radical change in its theory and practice. The avowed purpose of that system is to induce the educated young men of the country to devote their lives to public employment. By an assurance that having once entered upon it, they need never leave it, and that after voluntary retirement they shall be the recipients of an annual pension, this system as an entirety has proved very successful.

In Great Britain it seems to be generally conceded, even by those who once opposed its adoption, to be a statute which should incorporate all its essential features.

I should feel bound to give my approval, but whether it would be for the best interests of the public to fix upon an expedient for immediate and extensive application which embraces certain features of the English system, but excludes or ignores others of equal importance, may be seriously doubted, even by those who are impressed as I am myself with the grave importance of correcting the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointments.

If, for example, the English rule, which shuts out persons above the age of twenty-five years from a large number of public employments, is not to be made an essential part of our system, it is questionable whether the attainment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination should be the criterion by which all applications for appointment should be put to test, and under similar conditions it may also be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its lowest ranks.

There are very many characteristics which go to make a model civil servant. Prominent among them are probity, industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, order, courtesy, tact, self reliance, manly deference to superior officers, and manly consideration for inferiors. The absence of these traits is not supplied by wide knowledge of books or by promptitude in answering questions, or by any other quality likely to be brought to light by competitive examination.

To make success in such a contest, therefore, an indispensable condition of public employment, would very likely result in the practical exclusion of the older applicants, even though they might possess qualifications far superior to their younger and more brilliant competitors. These suggestions must not be regarded as evincing any spirit of opposition to the competitive plan, which has been to some extent successfully employed already, and which may hereafter vindicate the claims of its most earnest supporters, but it ought to be seriously considered whether the application of the same educational standard to persons of mature years, to young men fresh from school and college would not be likely to exalt mere intellectual proficiency above other qualities of equal or greater importance. Another feature of the proposed system is the selection by promotion of all offices of the Government above the lowest grade except such as would fairly be regarded as exponents of the policy of the Executive and the principles of the dominant party to afford encouragement to faithful public servants by exciting in their minds the hope of promotion if they are found to merit it much to be desired, but would it be wise to adopt a rule so rigid as to permit no other mode supplying the intermediate walks of the servants?

There are many persons who fill subordinate positions with great credit, but lack those qualities which are requisite for higher posts of duty, and besides the modes of thought and action of one whose service in a Governmental bureau has been long continued are often so cramped by routine procedure as almost to disqualify him from instituting changes required by the public interests and infusion of new blood from time to time into the middle ranks of the service might be very beneficial in its results.

The subject under discussion is one of grave importance. The evils which are complained of cannot be eradicated at once. The work must be gradual. The present English system is a growth of years and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order in council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and cautious scrutiny of its workings that fifteen years later it took its present shape.

Five years after the issuance of the order, in council, and at a time when resort had been had to competitive examinations as an experiment much more extensively than has yet been the case in this country, a Select Committee of the House of Commons made a report to that House, which, declaring its approval of the competitive method, deprecated, nevertheless, any precipitancy in its general adoption as likely to endanger its ultimate success.

During this tentative period the results of the two methods of pass examination and competitive examination was closely watched and compared. It may be that before we confine ourselves upon this important question within the stringent bounds of statutory enactment, we may profitably await the result of further inquiry and experiment.

The submission of a portion of the nominations to a Central Board of Examiners, selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants, may perhaps, without resort to the competitive test, put an end to the mischief which attend the present system of appointment, and it may be feasible to vest in such a Board a wide discretion to ascertain the characteristics and attainments of candidates in those particulars which I have already referred to as being no less important than mere intellectual attainment.

If Congress should deem it advisable at the present session to establish competitive tests for admission to the service, no doubts, such as have been suggested, shall deter me from giving the measure my earnest support and I urgently recommend, should there be a failure to pass any other act upon this subject, that an appropriation of $25,000 per year may be made for the enforcement of Section 1,753 of the Revised Statutes. With the aid thus afforded me, I shall strive to execute the provisions of that law according to its letter and spirit.

I am unwilling, in justice to the present civil servants of the Government, to dismiss this subject without declaring my dissent from the severe and almost indiscriminate censure with which they have been recently assailed. That they are as a class indolent, inefficient and corrupt, is a statement which has been often made and widely credited, but when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties are considered, the great majority of the employes of the Government are, in my judgment, deserving of high commendation. The continuing the decline of the merchant marine of the United States is to be greatly deplored.

In view of the fact that we furnish so large a proportion of the freights of the commercial world, and that our shipments are steadily and rapidly increasing, it is a cause of surprise that not only is our navigation interest diminishing, but it is less than when our exports and imports were not half so large as now, either in bulk or in value. There must be some peculiar hindrance to the development of this interest, or the enterprise and energy of American mechanics and capitalists would have kept this country at least abreast of our rivals for ocean supremacy.

The substitution of iron for wood and of steam for sail have wrought great revolutions in the carrying trade of the world, but these changes could not have been adverse to America if we had given to our navigation interests a portion of the aid in protection which have been so wisely bestowed upon our manufacturers.

I commend the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress, with the suggestion that no question of greater magnitude or farther reaching importance can engage their attention. In 1875 the supreme court of the United States declared unconstitutional the statutes of certain States which imposed upon ship-owners or consignees a tax of one dollar and a half for each passenger arriving from a foreign country, or in lieu thereof required a bond to indemnify the State and local authorities against expense for the future relief or support of such passenger.

Since this decision, the expense attending the care and supervision of immigrants has fallen on the States at whose ports they have landed. As a large majority of such immigrants immediately upon their arrival proceed to inland States and the Territories to seek permanent homes, it is manifestly unjust to impose upon the State whose shores they first reach the burden which it now bears. For this reason, and because of the National importance of the subject I recommend legislation regarding the supervision and transitory care of immigrants at the ports of debarkation.

I regret to state that the people of Alaska have reason to complain that they are as yet unprovided with any form of Government by which life or property can be protected. While the extent of its population does not justify the application of the costly machinery of Territorial Administration, there is immediate necessity for constituting such a form of Government as will promote the education of the people, and secure the administration of justice.

The Senate at its last session passed a bill providing for the construction of a building for the Library of Congress, but it failed to become a law. The provision of such suitable protection for this great collection of books and for the Department connected with it, has become a subject of national importance and shall receive prompt attention.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, herewith transmitted, will inform you fully of the condition of the affairs of the District. The vital importance of legislation for the reclamation and improvement of the marshes and for the establishment of the harbor lines along the Potomac River front.

It is represented that in their present conditions these marshes seriously affect the health of the residents of the adjacent parts of the city and that they greatly mar the general aspect of the Park, in which stands the Washington monument. This improvement would add to that Park, and the Park south of the Executive Mansion, a large area of valuable land, and would transform what is now believed to be a dangerous nuisance, into an attractive landscape extending to the river front.

They recommend the removal of the steam railway lines from the surface of the streets of the city and the location of the necessary depots in such places as may be convenient for the public accommodation, and they call attention to the deficiency of the water supply, which seriously affects the material prosperity of the city, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

I commend these subjects to your favorable consideration. The importance of timely legislation with respect to the ascertainment and declaration of the vote for Presidential Electors was sharply called to the attention of the people more than four years ago.

It is to be hoped that some well defined measure may be devised before another National election which will render unnecessary a resort to any expedient of a temporary character for the determination of questions upon contested returns. Questions which concern the very existence of the Government and the liberties of the people were suggested by the prolonged illness of the late President and his consequent incapacity to perform the functions of his office.

It is provided by the second article of the Constitution, in the fifth clause of first section, that in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President.

What is the intention of the Constitution in its specification of "inability" to discharge the powers and duties of said office as one of the contingencies which calls the Vice President to the exercise of Presidential functions is the inability delegated in its nature to long continued intellectual capacity, or has it a broader import—what must be its extent and duration, how must its existence be established, has the President, whose inability is the subject of inquiry, any voice in determining whether or not it exists, or is the decision of that momentous and delicate question confided to the Vice President, or is it contemplated by the Constitution that Congress should provide by law precisely what should constitute inability, and how and by what tribunal or authority it should be ascertained if the inability proves to be temporary in its nature and during its continuance the Vice President lawfully exercises the functions of the Executive, by what terms does he hold his office?

Does he continue as President for the remainder of the four years term, or, would the elected President, if his inability should cease in the interval, be empowered to resume his office, and, if having such lawful authority, he should exercise it, would the Vice President be thereupon empowered to resume his powers and duties as such?

I don't doubt that these important questions will receive your early and thoughtful consideration. Deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibilities which have so unexpectedly devolved upon me, it will be my constant purpose to co-operate with you in such measures as will promote the glory of the country and the prosperity of its people.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1881.

The Treasurer's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5.—The following is an abstract of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. C. J. Folger. The report covers forty pages of printed matter, and comprises about 15,000 words. The revenues for the fiscal year were $360,782,292 57, and ordinary expenditures $260,712,887 67, leaving a surplus revenue of $100,069,404 98, which was applied as follows:

To the redemption of bonds for the Sinking Fund	$74,371,200 00
Fractional Currency for the sinking Fund	109,001 05
Loan of February 1861	7,418,000 00
Five Forties of 1864	2,016,150 00
Five Twenties of 1862	18,300 00
Five Twenties of 1864	3,400 00
Five Twenties of 1865	37,300 00
Consols of 1865	143,150 00
Consols of 1867	959,150 00
Consols of 1868	337,400 00
Texan Indemnity stock	100,000 00

Old demand compound interest and other notes, $1,833,000, and to the increase of cash in Treasury, $14,637,023 93.

The requirements of the Sinking Fund, including a balance of $49,817,218 78 not provided for up to the close of the previous year, amounted to $90,786,064 02. There was applied thereto, as shown above, $74,480,201 05, leaving a deficit of $16,305,873 47. The requirements of the fund for the present fiscal year, including the balance from last year, will amount to $59,634,855 50. The amount of bonds redeemed during July, August, September and October of the present year is in excess of the requirements by the sum of $6,175,503 10. The surplus revenues, however, will be applied to the purchase or redemption of the public debt. Receipts for 1881 have increased $29,352,901 10 over last year. Customs revenue increased $11,637,011 42, and internal revenue $11,255,011 59. The expenditures show a decrease of $21,350,593, as follows: In the Interior Department (pensions), $6,717,894 52; in premiums on bonds purchased, $1,734,071 64; and in interest on public debt, $13,245,838 98. The receipts and expenditures for the present year are estimated as follows: Total receipts, actual and estimated, $400,000,000; total expenditures, actual and estimated, $270,000,000; total, $130,000,000; estimated amount due to Sinking Fund, $59,634,850 50; leaving a balance of $70,865,149 50.

The revenues and the expenses of the fiscal year ending in June, 1883, estimated upon the basis of existing laws, will be as follows: Total ordinary receipts, $400,000,000 00; total estimated expenditures including sinking fund, $340,402,507 65, or an estimated surplus of $59,597,492 35; including the sinking fund, the estimated expenditures will be $294,850,793 43, showing a surplus of $105,145,206 57. The foregoing estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year 1883, are $56,009,257 40 in excess of those submitted last year.

The Secretary concurs in the recommendation of Comptroller Knox, that an act be passed authorizing National Banks, at any time within two years prior to the expiration of their corporate existence, to extend the period of succession by amending the articles of association by the votes of shareholders, owning two-thirds of the capital, if, upon examination, the bank is found to be in satisfactory condition.

The policy pursued by the Department to retain as a reserve for redemption United States notes about 40 per cent. of the notes and in addition thereto, to have sufficient money in the Treasury to meet all other demands and obligations outstanding has been adhered to as rigidly as practicable.

The reserve has never fallen below 25 per cent., and not been above 45 per cent. of the outstanding notes. The department has issued silver certificates upon a deposit of gold coin in like amount, and through this means certificates have been issued for nearly all silver held by the treasury. These certificates amount to about $66,000,000, and are now outstanding about $34,000,000 in silver dollars now in circulation. The liberal purchase of bullion and coinage of silver dollars by this Government, and the receipts of them by it for public dues, has failed to raise the price of silver bullion to any great extent in the markets of the world.

The circulation of some $68,000,000 of silver certificates seems an inexpedient addition to paper currency. They are made legal tender for purposes named, yet have for their basis about 88 per cent. only of their nominal value.

There is no promise of the Government to make good the difference between their actual and nominal value. The National Banks are ready to issue their notes in such quantities as the laws of trade demand, and as security therefor the Government will hold an equivalent in cash or bonds. The embarrassments which are certain to follow from the endeavor to maintain several standards of value in the form of paper currency are too obvious to need discussion.

It is recommended, therefore, that measures be taken for a repeal of the act requiring the issue of such certificates, and early retirement of them from circulation. The Department still continues to refuse to issue gold certificates on deposits of gold.

Under the existing law any National Bank can, upon deposit of legal tender notes or coin with the Treasury, withdraw the bonds held as security therefor and leave the Treasury to redeem its notes and equal amount of its notes should many banks desire to retire their circulation.

The deposit of such an amount of money with the Treasurer might cause a serious contraction of the currency and grave embarrassment in business, as shown by what took place by the passage of the Three Per Cent. Refunding Bill by Congress at its last session.

If this is thought advisable Congress can enact that National Banks be prohibited from returning their currency except on a previous notice of the intention so to do, the length of that notice to be fixed by law.

The Secretary suggests that, while legal tender notes are convenient and safe for the country, and it is for the profit of the Government to continue them, there is one consideration that should have notice. That is, whether the Government can continue to claim for them the quality of being legal tender for debts.

The constitutionality of making them a solvent of contracts as found in exigencies raised by civil war, whether now that war has some time since ceased and Government has resumed payment of its debts in gold and silver coin, the notes of the United States shall be maintained as currency with the legal tender quality, is a question worthy of attention, as but $80,000 of the $15,000,000 fractional paper currency outstanding was presented for redemption last year and the sum grows less yearly.

It is suggested that this be dropped from the public debt statement and paid by permanent yearly appropriations. Also, that the $100,000 of public debt that matured before 1860 be similarly treated, regarding the payment of United States bonds in silver.

He says, between the adoption of the Revised Statutes, June 22, 1874, and 1878, silver coin was not legal tender in payment of United States bonds, and it might fairly be regarded, especially by foreign holders who had acquired bonds during this interval, as a breach of faith if bond creditors were compelled to receive payment in coin worth in the markets of the world but 88 per cent. of our coin standard of value.

This Government is abundantly able to discharge all its obligations at home and abroad, in money which is everywhere accepted as a true standard of value. The Department, as required by act of February 28, 1878, is causing to be coined 2,000,000 silver dollars per month, and despite the efforts to give it circulation by free transfer of it to all points, but $34,000,000 are now in circulation and $86,000,000 are lying yet in the vaults.

The Monetary Conference, to which a Commissioner was sent, during the past year reached no conclusion, and it is doubtful if the adjourned session in April next will. All European nations have as deep an interest in the subject as we, if not deeper.

We furnish the world with the largest portion of both gold and silver, and our exports command the best money of the world, as they ever should do, and will unless we bind ourselves to accept of a poorer.

We need not appear any where as supplicants when we clearly may be the contractors. Some of the European Nations whose concurrent action is necessary to any result that is sought, do not yet appear ready to accept limitation, and when ready they may ask for a ratio that will be inconvenient for us to adopt, and reduce the ratio of silver below the standard of our coinage.

The most potential manner of bringing about any concert of action among different nations would appear to be for the United States to suspend for the present the further coinage of silver dollars.

This is the decided opinion in both France and America of the highest authorities on bimetallism, and of those who wish to bring silver into general use and raise its value.

A continuance of the monthly addition to our silver coinage will soon leave us no choice, but that of an exclusive silver coinage, and tend to reduce us to a place in the commercial world among the minor and less civilized nations.

It is therefore recommended that provision for coinage of a fixed amount each month be repealed, and the Secretary be authorized to coin only so much as will be necessary to supply the demand. The effect of storing large amounts of silver coin in the Treasury vaults, with the present law requiring the issue of silver certificates, is to furnish a paper currency not payable in gold or its equivalent.

The revenue from customs for the past fiscal year was $198,159,676 02, an increase of $11,637,611 42 over that of the preceding year.

Of the amount collected $133,998,002 39 was collected at the port of New York, leaving $64,251,110 63 as the amount collected at all the other ports of the country.

The expenses for collection for the past year were $6,419,345 20, an increase over the preceding year of $5,047,410 04, while there was an increase in the revenue from customs over the preceding year of over $11,500,000. The gross value of the imports, including free goods, decreased over $25,000,000.

The most marked decrease was in the value of unmanufactured wool $14,023,682, and in that of scrap and pig iron $12,810,671 during each year from 1862 to 1879 inclusive. The exports of specie exceeded the imports thereof.

The largest excess of such exports over imports was reached during the year 1864, when it amounted to $92,280,920; but during the year ended June 30, 1880, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports thereof by $75,891,391, and during the last fiscal year the excess of imports over exports was $91,168,650.

A revision of the tariff seems necessary to meet the condition of many branches of trade. That condition has materially changed since the enactment of 1864, which formed the basis of the present tariff.

The specific duties imposed, for instance, on iron and steel in various forms, had then a proper relation to advalorem duties imposed on the articles manufactured from those metals, but by a large reduction in values the specific duty imposed now amounts in many cases to an advalorem duty of over 100 per cent., while the advalorem duties on manufactured articles have not been changed.

The demands of trade led to the importation of iron and steel in the forms enumerated in the tariff. This produces uncertainty and embarrassment to business interests as well as to the Government, and what is instanced as the case with iron and steel will be found to be the case with other articles. An equalization of the tariff and a simplification of some of its details are needed.

How far such revisions shall involve a reduction of the tariff is a question for Congress to decide. The method of a special commission for this has been suggested, and may be wise. It is a matter of congratulation that the business of the country so thrives as to endure the onerous taxation that is upon it, and not grow and yield to the Government a surplus for its need. The result is to embarrass this department in disposing of the surplus in a lawful way and with regard to economy. While there is alleged stringency in the money market, the call for millions of bonds is slowly heeded, and its offer to purchase bonds is not in full accepted.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Ex-Senator Thurman and wife will spend the winter in Washington.

The great scarcity of cabbages this year leads the New Haven Register to detect a slight flavor of tobacco in Connecticut cigars.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and her husband have taken a hunting-box, whence Mr. Bartlett intends hunting during the winter.

The cannon balls used by General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans were made from ore taken from the iron banks in Bath County, Ky. The deposit is to be worked by a company of Eastern capitalists.

Mr. Longfellow has been forced by illness to issue a printed circular excusing him from answering the numberless letters which he daily receives, asking him not only for autographs, but for all sorts of favors.

A flirting belle of Akron, Ohio, has caused a social excitement by having all the love letters she has received bound handsomely in a morocco volume for her parlor table, in place of an ordinary autograph album.

Mr. Edmund Yates has never heard Mr. Gladstone make a great speech, and discovers that he is tame, flaccid, and without fire or humor. Moreover, Mr. Yates says that Mr. Gladstone's accent is horribly provincial.

Mr. Longfellow kept Thanksgiving Day by reading to a friend a poem he has recently composed called "Hermes Trismegistus." He has been and still is suffering from attacks of vertigo, which have confined him to the house.

The pulpit was set outside the church at Winslow, Texas, in order to give room for a stage on which to perform "Pinafore," and when again needed for use it was missing. Several weeks of search elapsed before it was found in a gambling house, where it had been altered into a faro table.

SOUND PHENOMENON.

WHY ENGINE BELLS AND WHISTLES SOMETIMES VARY IN PITCH.

[Providence Journal.]

"When two trains, going in an opposite direction at a rapid rate, meet each other, with the engine bells ringing, or whistles blowing, a passenger of one train notices a marked variation in the pitch of the bell or whistle of the other train. When the sound first strikes the ear, the pitch is at its highest. Gradually it goes down as the train dashes past, and the lowest pitch is reached when the last notes fall on the ear. Why is this?"

This question was propounded to an engineer the other day by an individual thirsting for information.

"The question is simple enough," was the reply. "To start with, it is an axiom which needs no proving that the pitch of a sound depends on its number of vibrations. Thus, while forty vibrations a second produce the lowest sound, 40,000 a second produce the highest. Pitch rises with an increase of the number of vibrations.

"A certain number of vibrations are emitted by the bell or whistle during the time the train is running a certain distance—say a quarter of a mile. Suppose each train runs the distance in half a minute. Then, as the one train approaches that in which the listening passenger is seated, all the vibrations emitted during the half minute will strike the ear in less than half a minute (supposing, of course, that they can be heard over so great a distance). The reason for this is that the first will not be heard until more than two seconds after it has been emitted, as the sound will have to travel half a mile, while the last will be heard the instant it is emitted, because the engine will then be within a few feet of the ear. Thus, 30 seconds' vibrations will be heard in 28 seconds. When the trains are receding from each other, the vibrations emitted during the half-minute will take rather more than 32 seconds to reach the ear, as that emitted when the train is half a mile off will have to travel to the ear."

"Can you illustrate this to make it plainer?" the engineer was asked.

"Certainly I can. Suppose a man with a rubber hose stands ten yards from a tub. The capacity of this hose enables him to squirt a pint of water per second in that tub. But if, during, say five seconds, he walks up to the tub, all the while allowing his hose to pour water into it, there will be more than five pints of water as the result of that five seconds' work. There will be five pints plus the quantity contained in the stream which would have fallen to the ground if he had stood still and at the end of five seconds turned the cock, shutting off the stream. By the approach of the whistle or bell of an engine, a greater number of vibrations meet the ear in a given time, just as a greater quantity of water reaches the tub from the hose by the approach of the nozzle. And, accepting as correct the axiom that the greater number of vibrations the higher the pitch, it will be seen that when the trains approach the car gets more than its due share of vibrations per second, and when they recede it gets less than its share.

PERSONAL.

Senator Edmunds suffers from neuralgia.

The wife of Prof. E. A. Freeman revises all his MS.

Prince Bismarck is growing uncomfortably corpulent.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt has rarely seen a sick day in his life.

Longfellow is threatened with the growth of a cancer in his face.

The King of Siam has just purchased in London, through an agent, furniture valued at $1,250,000.

Jay Cooke, it is said, does not grow old at all. He is as young, active and energetic as he was a dozen years ago.

The portrait of Garfield, which is hereafter to honor the 5-cent postage stamps, is said to be a striking likeness of the late President. Mrs. Garfield is much pleased with it.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, now speaks with a perceptible lisp, but his physicians assure him that it will wear off, and that the cancer on his tongue may be considered cured.

The Emperor William's eyes are failing him, and he is compelled to use spectacles in writing or reading. He strongly objects to wearing them in public, as he regards them as utterly unmilitary.

M. Rouzeaud, the husband of Mme. Christine Nilsson, is in so feeble health that he is not expected to live many months. Despite his extreme weakness, he is a constant attendant at the Paris Bourse, where he is an enthusiastic operator.

King Humbert, anxious to pay his father's extraordinary debts, practices an economy unparalleled by a crowned head. Besides reducing the royal stud to a minimum, and diminishing the court officials, he has tried to sell several of the royal palaces.

Mr. Gladstone visited Billingsgate Market the other day, and was lustily cheered by the costermongers therein. He discoursed with those picturesque persons, putting many questions with reference to the rentals of the shops and to general fish statistics.

ARTHUR'S NEW FRIENDS.

Visited by All the New Members of Congress—How He Impresses Them.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

What appears to be the first idea of members of Congress on arriving at Washington is to pay a visit to President Arthur. The result is an almost constant stream of Representatives in the direction of the "gray house." No person is at any time denied admission. Arthur is really pleased to see the men with whom he is to be associated in carrying on the Government; and somehow he gives each and every one to understand that it is on him he is going to depend for doing the very best thing for all concerned.

Comparatively few of them all have known Arthur personally. It is curious to note what notions had been formed and what is the result of the first interview. The preconceived ideas about our new President, of not a few who have come to Washington to occupy seats in Congress, are not a little amusing.

For example, one not ignorant of men and the ways of the world, with considerable experience in conventions, and so on, and hailing from a distant State, took an early opportunity to visit the President. He had seen Presidents before, but not President Arthur. "I had formed my opinion of him," said he, "as a successful, shrewd politician and man of the world, of whom no one had ever thought in connection with the Presidency. I came away resolved never again to allow a prejudice to enter my mind concerning any man, for I confess I was prejudiced somewhat. Arthur satisfies me beyond expression. He looks the President—he is President." Words of praise and gratification similar to those are the universal result of these first visits to the President.

"I have confidence in Arthur," said a prominent and leading man in his section from Ohio; "although I never saw him before yesterday, I have known about him as a local politician a long time. I did not expect to find him such a man as I see he is. He is of the solid sort and perfectly at home in his place, and I have seen them all since Taylor's time. My prepossessions, I admit, were not strongly in his favor, but now I know it's all right for our party and the country."

Dozens might be quoted to the same import, with not a single qualifying instance that I have heard of. Arthur has stood the test of close scrutiny from hundreds of men from all sections.

The Largest Diamond Found This Century.

[London Times.]

On Saturday night, November 12th, one of the great diamonds of the world—the largest, according to Mr. Edwin Streeter, which has been found this century—was exhibited at No. 10 New Bond street. It was discovered in the claim of Mr. Porter Rhodes, in the Kimberly Mine, South Africa, and by its remarkable whiteness completely disposes of the charge against Africa being the nurse of tawny diamonds. The surface diamonds had, indeed, a yellow hue, but now that the miners have gone below the trap they find in Jagersfontein and other famous regions of the Griqua Diamond Fields the clearest blue-white stones. The Porter Rhodes diamond was brought to light on February 12, 1880, and before it left the diamond fields £500 (which was placed to the credit of the local hospital) had been paid by spectators admitted to see it, and £60,000 had been offered for it in vain by a syndicate of London jewelers. It weighs 150 carats, is still uncut, but is so eleven that the "table" and one of the "steps" are already formed, and it will lose less than most diamonds in the cutting, being expected to produce a net weight of 100 carats when it assumes the form of a brilliant. Its great purity of color and compactness of shape make it a beautiful object, even in its present rough state.

Mr. Streeter shows near it models of other famous diamonds, the Koh-i-Noor (106 1-16 carats), with which Mr. Rhodes has been enabled, by the Queen's permission, to compare it at Windsor, the Star of the South (the great Brazilian stone), the Dresden Drop, etc., together with the unique jewel the Mackel diamond, in which a smaller stone has been embedded by some freak of nature. It was interesting to compare with these gems the more valuable jewel from South Africa, and the comparison was enjoyed on Saturday by a numerous company, among whom were many members of the Corps Diplomatique, Mr. Childers, Lord E. Churchill and others. The diamond was shown to the Queen and to Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Albany at Osborne, in January of this year, and her Majesty presented Mr. Rhodes on that occasion with a watch, which he showed on Saturday with as much pride as his big diamond.

Worse Off Than Ethiopia.

[New York Sun.]

In the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in Second avenue, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dwight Spencer spoke of the dearth of religious influence in the far West, particularly in Utah Territory. He had returned from that country in order to picture to the Baptists of the East the condition of the border land as seen from the standpoint of a clergyman and a Baptist.

"In the Wood River country," said he, "there is not one day school, not one Sunday school, not one church, and not one minister. I preached in the village of Haley in a tent. The town is six months old. The people sat on the beds to hear me. There was a faro bank in operation next door. The rattling of dice and the shuffling of cards were plainly heard. The songs of the ballad singers and the music of the bands went on as I preached. In the afternoon I preached in the next town, and close at hand two faro banks were open, while two or three others were doing business a little further off.

"You would be surprised at the elegance of those gambling saloons," said the minister; "they are fitted in black walnut, are warmed and well lighted, and are in all respects the most comfortable and attractive places to the young men of those mining regions at present. They invariably contain a liquor bar. Very often a young man brings $500 of earnings into town of a Saturday evening and loses it all before Sunday morning in these haunts of vice. The devil holds sway so thoroughly in the country I speak of that there is no worse state of affairs in the heart of Central Africa. It seems to me, sometimes, that the effect of the education and civilization these men have received in the East enables them to practice a refinement of vice such as is unknown in Africa."

The condition of German dramatic poetry is now very low. The Schiller prize, founded at Schiller's centenary, to be given every third year to the author of the best German drama during that period, has not been awarded, for want of sufficient excellence in the works sent in. The value of the prize offered in 1884 will be double that of the present year.

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STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. ...Nerve Diseases. Only sure ...Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. ...as directed. No Fits after ...Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to ...paying express charges on box when ...P. O. and express address of ...Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. ...OF IMITATING FRAUDS
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...licitor of American and ...hington, D. C. All business ...Patents, whether before ...he Courts, promptly at... ...made unless a patent is ...ular. Nov10-6m.

CRAWFORD,
...entirely removed, and he now asks where he can get the world renowned tonic in Gotham. He knows where he gets relief. Ask your druggist for Peruna and Manalin, also the "Ills of Life."
...dried, per pound... Shoulders per pound... Salt per barrel... Tallow per pound... Subject to changes during the week.
...UP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. July 14, 1yr.
TRI-WEEKLY ... 5 00; DAILY ... 10 00; SUNDAY ... 2 00; THE EVENING NEWS (Daily) ... 6 00. Sample copies sent on application. LEADER PRINTING CO., Publishers.
Fits: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. CANCER INSTITUTE, 931, Arch St., Phila., Pa. Go to it. Oct. 20 3m

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THE COSHOCTON AGE.

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THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT IS ABSOLUTE IN EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN.—Garfield.

VOLUME 59. COSHOCTON, OHIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1883. NUMBER 49

Business notices on this page are charged for at ten cents per line each insertion. Black type fifteen cents brevier measurement. Display advertisements: Time Contracts—25 cents per inch. Transient advertisements—50 cents per inch.

MISS EMMA MCMUNN is visiting in Columbus, O.

JACOB HILL, of Clark township, was arrested last Friday upon the charge of beating his wife, and failing to give bail, Esquire E. S. Bucklew sent him to jail.

PAN HANDLE trains were delayed several hours Wednesday by a wreck near Steubenville, caused by a freight train running into one in advance. The engine was badly mashed but no one was injured.

GUY ROBINSON, while out gunning last Friday, accidentally discharged the gun, the load taking effect in the third toe of the right foot, necessitating amputation. He is the son of W. H. Robinson, Jr.

THERE will be services at the Baptist church next Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject of evening sermon, "Improper and unlawful uses of the human tongue." Sunday School at 9:30.

NEW CASTLE is to have two new saloons. J. L. Butler and John Fillman paid the tax and are now authorized to sell. If Coshocton county saloonists were to receive the same treatment they do in Guernsey county it would not be long until their number would be greatly lessened.

MR AND MRS. J. B. LOOS, of Lafayette township, returned last Friday from a ten week's visit to friends in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri, and they speak most highly of the country and of the pleasant treatment received from the friends and acquaintances whom they visited.

CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR, of Cambridge, purchased one hundred turkeys Thanksgiving day and distributed them among the worthy poor, and because the editor of the Jeffersonian did not receive one, that paper takes on at a terrible rate, and measures the generousness of the Congressman in a Democratic vessel, which, as all know is about the size of a pea pod, which corresponds with the soul of the user.

THE Guernsey county saloon keepers who were indicted by the recent Grand Jury are receiving sentences of fine and imprisonment, and the jail is now so full that sentence on others who have plead guilty has been deferred. The establishment of a stone pile or work house is strongly advocated and will no doubt be soon complied with by the Commissioners. That county is not a healthy place for violators of the Scott law.

LAST summer, while discussing the temperance question on the streets of Newcomerstown, Mr. A. J. Browning and Mr. Jesse Wiandt, prominent citizens of Tuscarawas county, became angry and went to blows, Mr. Browning administering rather severe chastisement to Mr. Wiandt. This week Mr. Wiandt brought suit against Mr. Browning for $5000, but before much progress was made the case was compromised by the payment of $75 by the defendant.

LAST Thursday was the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Ann Emerson, who lives on Sixth street, and an appropriate celebration was held at her residence. Both her children are dead but her son-in-law, Mr. Milton Wolfe, and four children, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Emerson, and four children, all of Evansburg, and her sister, Mrs. Judge Creter, of Newcomerstown, were present. A sumptuous dinner was served and the day passed most pleasantly.

JAMES HAUN, a notorious character of the Newcomerstown neighborhood was convicted of perjury by the Guernsey County Common Pleas Court and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. About three years ago a reward of $600 was offered by Cambridge parties for the arrest and conviction of certain parties who had attempted to burn a building and had damaged property, supposed to have been done by persons who were opposed to the strong temperance proclivities of the owners. Haun went into Court and swore that the guilty person was a man named Peoples. Peoples proved an alabi, and had Haun arrested for perjury, with the above result. The sentence was the lightest that could be imposed.

Military Convention.

A convention of delegates representative of the several companies comprising the 17th Regiment, O. N. G., met at the residence of Col. E. J. Pocock last Tuesday to nominate a candidate for Major. There were present as delegate the following: Co. A, Lieut. Teale, of New Lexington; Co. B, Capt. Burkhart, of Zanesville; Co. C, Lieut. Smith, of Mt. Vernon; Co. D, Lieut. Smith, of Ashland; Co. F, Capt. S. M. Price, Coshocton; Co. G, Capt. C. A. Montgomery, of Newark; Co. K, Capt. H. D. Burch, of Hebron; Adjutant Robinson represented the field and staff. There were also present from abroad, Capt. Murphy, of Mt. Vernon, Capt. Ambrose, of Ashland, and Lieut. Plympton, of Mt. Vernon. The following nominations were made: Capt. C. A. Montgomery, of Newark; Capt. M. Murphy, of Mt. Vernon; Capt. S. M. Price, of Coshocton, declined. The election will take place Tuesday evening, December 11. Every member of Co. F is commanded to be present. The candidates are spoken highly of and whoever is chosen the office will be creditably filled.

A committee consisting of Captain Ambrose, Lieutenant Plympton and Adjutant Robinson, to draft resolutions of respect for the death of Major Homer C. Burch, was apponted by Col. Pocock. They reported as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Providence to remove from our midst, on the 26th day of September, 1883, our comrade Major Homer C. Burch; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our comrade, the 17th Regiment has lost an esteemed friend and a most efficient officer.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathies

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family and the commanding officer of each company.

Returns of the election are to be made by mail to Col. Pocock, who, together with Capt. Price and Adjutant Robinson, will canvass the same and report to the Adjutant General the result.

After the business of the Convention was completed Col. and Mrs. Pocock entertained the delegates in royal manner and a sumptuous supper was served.

This is for You, Perhaps.

A goodly number of statements of account were mailed to subscribers who are in arrears, this week, together with a circular letter explaining the urgent need of prompt settlement. Already many have responded, and we hope none will be derelict. If you live at a distance and can not come to Coshocton, send by a neighbor or by registered letter, or money order.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS will take notice that with the New Year many subscriptions will expire. To have the paper continued to your address payment must be made in advance. We can not send abroad upon any other terms.

Official Bonds Filed and Oaths of Office Administered.

At the meeting of the Commissioners this week, Mr. Samuel Neldon filed his official bond in the sum of $5,000 with John Wagner and W. H. Given as sureties. Mr. Berry retired at the close of two terms of three years each.

Mr. Calvin Skinner and B. Valentine filed their official bonds in the sum of $3,000 each, and were sworn in as Infirmary Directors, Messrs. A. S. Caton, B. C. Blackburn and J. G. Schlah are sureties for Mr. Valentine, and Messrs. J. B. Ingraham, A. N. Compton and A. D. Manner for Mr. Skinner.

Sheriff Miller filed his official bond in the sum of $20,000, with John Hesket, John Beaver and James Davis as sureties, and the oath was administered for the second term.

A COMPANY of Massillon capitalists have leased the Corbet farm near Bakersville and will commence boring for oil. An oil well was put down near there some years ago to the depth of 1600 feet, but was abandoned. Since that oil has forced itself out in considerable quantities, and farmers have used it to oil their machines. This fact has stimulated the Massillon men to commence operations

THE 113 acres of land owned by Catherine Dohl, in Linton township, were sold at Sheriff's sale, last Saturday, to Catherine Cognon for $1735.

The Masonic Dedication.

The dedication of the new Masonic Hall in the Forbes Block, last Thursday, was the event of the season. Nature smiled propitiously, and the kindly face of the wintry sun shone forth in all its regal splendor. As if in keeping with the laughing, joyous face of nature, the streets of Coshocton assumed a holiday air, and all—Masons and citizens—put forth extra efforts to make visitors from abroad, and those at home, enjoy themselves.

Resident Knights Templar, together with the Coshocton Cornet Band, met the train from the west, on which arrived Grand Master of the State Joseph N. Goodspeed, of Athens; Deputy Grand Master S. S. Williams, of Newark; and Knight Templars from the Zanesville and Newark Commanderies. Knight Templars were also present from Steubenville.

After dinner the Masons and the visiting officers met at Central Hall and, led by the band, marched in a body to their new hall, where it was publicly dedicated, according to the rites and ceremonies of Masonry. The hall consists in part of two large rooms in the third story of the Forbes Block, connected by large sliding doors, by which the two can by practically thrown into one. The west room is used as the hall proper and the adjoining one for banquets, and social gatherings. They are furnished and carpeted in a style commensurate with the appearance of the building, and much taste has been exhibited in the choice of carpets, etc.

In the evening was held a grand banquet and ball. A large number of invitations had been issued, and the best people of the two towns and surrounding country were present.

The banquet room was filled with nicely arranged tables, heavily laden with a most sumptuous supper, to which all present, with the aid of the dozen white attired colored waiters, devoted assiduous attention.

In the east room of the building, on the same floor, with a splendid band of music from Wheeling, a well waxed floor, and Mr. Charles Peacock as master of ceremonies, those who were inclined, tripped the light fantastic until far towards the hours of morning, while in the Masonic Hall proper, the remainder of the assemblage spent the time in social conversation, entertained at intervals by music, both instrumental and vocal, by Coshocton's best artistes.

All in all the occasion was a happy one, both to the Masons and people.

The receipts were $320.

Coshocton Schools—Report for November.

High School.

	Enrolled	pr ct. of Attendance.
A., J. M. Yarnell	29	97
B., C., Annie Strauss	57	96
Grammar.		
A., Belle McIlvaine	49	91
B., N. E. Morton	24	96
B., Ada Klesson	47	94
C., Anna Taylor	58	91
D., Chas. E. Stoaks	62	94
Primary.		
A., Rebecca Stewart	40	96
B., Mary Smith	39	97
C., Frank Robinson	37	94
D., Pauline Weisser	40	91
A., Sallie Maddox	51	98
B., Minnie Bargar	46	90
C., E. A. Carnahan	52	93
1st D., Emma Ayres	54	94
2d D., Annie Elliott	47	87

SUMMARY

Total enrollment for the year	720
Enrollment for the month	695
Average daily attendance	626
Cases of tardiness	107
" " truancy	14
" " corporal punishment	15
Number of visitors	0
Neither absent nor tardy during month	320
Number belonging at close of month	689

The High and Grammar School prize for punctuality has been taken this month by the B and C grades in Miss Anna Strausse's room. The C Primary, Mrs. Carnahan's room, in E. Division, takes the first banner, and Miss Robinson's C Primary, W. Division, the second.

S. M. YARNELL, Sup't.

Married.

Dec. 2, in the parlor of the Grace M. E. Church, by Rev. J. H. Conkle, Mr. Alonzo Richison and Miss Mary Fortune. Both of Coshocton county.

Dec. 5th, by Rev. J. H. Conkle at his residence, Mr. John Hall of, Coshocton, and Miss Ella Roberts, of Jackson township.

THE stray hogs recently advertised by Mrs. Alex. Jennings, will be sold to the highest December 12.

MISS NANCY J. MASTON, daughter of Mr D Maston, of Jackson township, is visiting friends in Greene county, Indiana, and will remain for two or three weeks.

MR. J. J. Miller, of Berlin, Holmes county, had two fine horses stolen Wednesday morning. He offers a reward of $509.

The Proposed Railroad.

We have before us another copy of the Bluffton (Indiana) Times, in which we find a report of a railroad meeting held in that town in the interests of the proposed Mt. Vernon, Coshocton & Wheeling Road. The report is encouraging, showing, as it does, that the people of that part of Indiana are alive to the necessity of the line being constructed, and are prepared to give it substantial encouragement so sooon as it is demonstrated that the people in this section mean business, and propose to see the road built.

We excerpt from the report as follows:

"The committee appointed to prepare articles of association reported, and presented their articles in blank form. On motion of Hon. S. Dailey, the new association was called the Bluffton and Logansport Railroad Company. The law requires that the capital stock of a railroad must be at least $1,000 for each mile, and the distance to the Ohio State line to Logansport being eighty-five miles, the capital stock of the Bluffton and Logansport Railroad company was placed at $100,000.

"There was a good representation of the business men and manufacturers of the city present, all of whom signed the articles of association, each taking a liberal amount of shares at $100 per share. A committee was appointed to further circulate the articles among those interested in the enterprise, that a sufficient amount may be subscribed to enable the association to perfect an organization at its next meeting."

In this connection it is well to state that President G. A. Jones, of Mt. Vernon, and Director F. E. Barney, of Coshocton, met with the State Board of Public Works Wednesday, presented a bond in the sum of $50,000 as a guarantee against the loss of water power from the Walhonding canal, and to keep it in navigable condition if required, in the event the road is built, as it will be. The bond was signed by the directors and officers of the company—Messrs. G. A. Jones, J. D. Thompson and John Cooper, of Mt. Vernon; Messrs. H. Hay, J. W. Cassingham, and F. E. Barney, of Coshocton, and Mr. A. B Paul, of Hopedale, Harrison county. The bond being satisfactory, and the legality of the same being approved by the Attorney General, the use of the towing path was given the company for the construction of the road.

From Mt. Vernon east, the people have been solicited and a right of way pretty generally obtained, so all that remains to be done is to secure sufficient subscription to enable the officers of the company to float their bonds, and work can be commenced. But the people must not at once reach the conclusion that all has been done that is necessary. It requires active, energetic work on the part of the company, and a just appreciation of the same by the people to the extent of contributing liberally of their wealth. It is absolutely out of the question to talk about constructing the road without a liberal popular subscription—just enough to show to Eastern capitalists that the people want the road built, and then the bonds can be sold, and operations commence.

We believe the people of Coshocton appreciate this and will do as they should, when called upon.

COMMUNION services at the Baptist Church next Sunday.

Concerning Coshooton County Officials

Newcomerstown Index.

On Monday, December 3, 1883, Wm. Berry was numbered with the ex-commissioners of Coshocton county, Ohio. With this date his term expires. We must speak in high terms regarding Berry's efficiency as an officer. As an executive he displayed as much skill and untiring energy as a man well could under the same circumstances. His name will be associated with the permanent improvements which the county has received from his hands. Upon retiring from this office, we wish him peace, quietude and success as he passes down the shady hillside of life. Samuel Neldon now fills his place—a man of skill, ability and power. As he enters on the many duties of the office and goes forth among his constituency to contend with the requirements of both law and people we think him an amply capable and suitable man for any emergency that may occur.

Clerk's Office.

New cases:

Catharine Dohl vs George Dohl, amount claimed $300.

Charles Cronebach vs John W Rice et al, amount claimed $100 and foreclosure of mortgage.

Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association was held at Cambridge Friday and Saturday of last week. About two hundred of the most progressive teachers were present. I. A. Tannehill, of Cambridge, extended a hearty welcome in behalf of the town, and Superintendent Lash, of Zanesville, responded for the teachers. Prof. McBurney, of New Concord college, presided. Several papers were presented which possessed more than ordinary merit and elisted earnest discussion. Among them was one by Miss Crumbaker, of the Martin's Ferry schools, upon the relation of the parents to the public schools; one by Miss Allison, of the Cambridge Primary School, upon primary class drill; one by Superintendent Johnson, of Canal Dover, upon comparative examinations; one by Supt. J. A. Schawan, of Mt. Vernon, upon the teacher as a student.

Officers were chosen for the succeeding year as follows;

President, Supt. W. D. Lash, of Zanesville; First Vice President, Supt. E. Burgess, of Cambridge; Second Vice President, Supt. J. L. McDonald, of Wellsville; Third Vice President, Miss A. H. Devoir, of Steubenville; Secretary, Supt. T. N. Johnson, of Canal Dover; Treasurer, Supt. H. L. Peck, of Barnesville; Executive Committee, Supt. John McLain, of Roscoe, Prof. S. E. Swartz, of Newark and Supt. J. A. Schawan, of Mt. Vernon.

Coshocton was selected as the place to hold the next meeting.

The Daily Guernsey Times pointedly says of the meeting:

The meeting was one of the best ever held, socially, and profitable in every way. The best result of such meetings, perhaps, is the approximation toward uniformity of thought and action among teachers that is secured by the exchanging of ideas and the friction of discussion. Several pet theories were knocked in the head at the last session of the teachers, maybe, while many others received additional strength and encouragement. Some teachers went away with widely different views than they had when they came, it is likely, and some went home more set in their ways, but sure it is that all were benefited by the intercourse of the association and that none went off mad. The thirteenth annual meeting can safely be set down as a decided success.

Probate Court

The last will of Jos. Berry, deceased, was admitted to probate and ordered to be recordered. Caroline Berry, the executrix, named in the will was appointed by the Court. Bond $1,000.

Marriage Licenses were issued to Elijah Kaser and Louisa Renner; W A Erman and Gay C Wiles; Thadeus Taylor and Barbara E Gonder; Alonzo Richeson and Mary Fortune; John Hall and Ella Roberts; Urias F Hains and Louisa Richison.

County Commissioners.

The Board met in regular session on Monday and adjourned on Wednesday. Claims for sheep killed and damaged by dogs were allowed amounting to $245.75. Bills and accounts amounting to $6963.69 were presented and allowed.

The road petitioned for by M. Cunningham et al was not established. The road petioned for by Uriah Williams et al, in Monroe township, was established. H. J. Hootman, John Hiser and Jos. Love were appointed viewers, and R. L. Baker surveyor on the road petitioned for by C. A. Shroyer et al, in Franklin township.

Isaac Lower, Wm. F. Boyd and Jonathan Cox were appointed viewers and S. M. Moore surveyor of the road petitioned for by C. M. Williams et al, in Clark township.

James Davis, William Biggs and Jacob Severns were appointed viewers and S. M. Moore surveyor of the road petitioned for by Abner McCoy et al, in Virginia township.

Real Estate Transfers.

Elizabeth G. Glover to Elizabeth Denzer, lot 7 in Lee's addition to Coshocton, for $300.

Agricultural Society to Matthew Hamilton, lot 78 in Coshocton, for $100.

Alex. Schweitzer to Thos. H. Schweitzer, quit claim to 160 acres in Oxford tp., for $600.

Margaret Huppich to Chas. J. Harigan, quit claim to 20 acres in Crawford tp, for $400.

Jonathan Price to John Bonell, 20 acres in Crawford tp, for $800.

Sheriff to Adam Corbit, 110 acres in Adams tp, for $4,830.

Hamilton McCoy to Benj. F. Brillhart, 100 acres in Monroe tp, for $3,000.

Mary A. Carnann to Franklin Farquhar, a quit claim to 98 acres in New Castle tp, for $550.

Frederick Roehrig, jr., to Jacob Sondle, 83 acres in Franklin tp, for $3,650.

Jacob Sondle to Frederick Roehrig, 30 acres in Franklin tp, for $800.

James B. Clark to Frederick Roehrig, 40 acres in Franklin tp, for $1700.

Mary Moffit to Rebecca Bailey, 5½ acres in Jackson tp, for $900.

Lewis Carhartt to Marilla J. Foster, lot 12 in Rue's addition to West Lafayette for $1200.

Margaret E. Putt to Samuel P. Miser, 45 acres in Adams tp, for $150.

Sheriff of Coshocton County to Haddie J. Stewart, lot 28 in the Agricultural Society's addition to Coshocton, for $142.

Charles C. Hinkle to Charles C. Winter, 36 rods in Crawford tp, for $71.

Charlotte L. Slayton to Jacob Cutshall, lot 30 in West Lafayette, for $850.

Wakatomika

Mr. Joe Chalfant, of Fern, Indiana, is down with typhoid fever and is not expected to live. He is better how ever than he was a week ago. His numerous friends in this part of the county are very anxiously awaiting developments.

Rev. Roberts held Thanksgiving services at Chalfants church, Thursday evening, and was greeted by a fair sized congregation.

Wakatomika school held "Visitors' Day", on Thanksgiving, and a great many friends of the school and teacher passed the afternoon pleasantly together. The pupils decorated the house the day before, and expressed themselves well pleased that their friends appreciated their earnestness.

Mr. McCune and wife, of whom we wrote in our last, left for their home in Missouri. Frank McFarland left at the same time for different points in the West.

Mr. G. W. McMorris is very ill.

A law-suit is pending before Joseph Dickerson, J. P., between Leroy Stafford and John Camp. The question in dispute is, whether Mr. Camp shall pay for pasture rented from Mr. Stafford and eaten by stock belonging to a third party, said stocks' trespassing being chargable to bad fencing. The trial is to be by jury, and considerable interest is felt as to the decision.

The entertainment spoken of heretofore to be given by Chalfants Cornet Band, has been indefinitely postponed.

The enterprising ladies of the Foreign Missionary Society will give an oyster supper at the residence of Mr. Wm. McFarland, on Saturday evening December 8. Everybody invited to attend. A select program of music and reading will be given. Great credit is due the President, Mrs. Lucy Slaughter, and her able corps of helpers for their zeal in raising funds to send out knowledge to the poor of other lands.

Miss Sade Howser has gone to her home in Winchester, Ind., to spend holidays, and therefore Wakatomika Sunday school of which she was Superintendent, is closed for the winter.

Plainfield.

Decatur Buker, of Otsego, Muskingum county, bought the Parker Mills in this town, at Administrator's sale, on last Saturday, for $2,675. His son Charles took possession of the mills last Monday.

Mrs. Lewis Denzer, of this town, bought last week one-half acre of land inside the incorporated limits of Coshocton, of Mrs. Glover, for $300.

The flouring mills of our town do a large amount of grinding these days and give general satisfaction in both the quantity and quality of flour made.

Amusement

Thursday evening Dec. 13, the Rentfrow's Musical Comedy Company, the Jolly Pathfinders, which is pronounced the "King of fun makers of all time," will appear at the Coshocton Opera House. The Terra Haute (Ind.) Express says of this company: "For an hour or two of real solid fun we recommend the acquaintance of the Pathfinders." Seats on sale at City Drug Store.

ANY country store in Coshoton, county can supply you with Compton's Royal Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs. Warranted to cure or money refunded.

AS THE Holidays approach the question "What shall I present" suggests itself to every one. Buy, something useful; something that will clothe the body as well as please the eye. What more appropriate present to husband, father or son, than a pair of shoes, slippers or a hat. What more pleasing to a wife, mother or daughter than a pair of fine shoes. Even the baby boy wants Santa Claus to bring him a pair of red top boots. Where to buy the best goods cheapest is the next question. Where to get the latest styles and largest assortment. Our answer is at Lee & Gosser's. An inspection of their mammoth stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Rubbers will convince you that it is to your interest to buy of them. No. 241 Main Street, next to City Hall.

LEE & GOSSER.

THE Winter term at Zanesville Business College opens January 2, 1884. 8 4t

HANDSOME SOUVENIRS

Can be purchased for your friends at Burns, the Jeweler.

IT IS USELESS

To enumerate the many handsome, useful and ornamental articles that are to be seen at the store of Burns, the Jeweler, but if you want to make a substantial holiday gift you will not be able to find anywhere such a variety to select from, nor a more advantageous place to purchase.

TO THE PUBLIC.

COSHOCTON, O., Nov. 1, 1883.

This certifies that D. M. Moore bought Lady's Watch No. 1352725 in solid gold case and the same is warranted to be a good time keeper.

W. W. BOSTWICK.

This is to certify that Watch No. 276796 purchased of me by D. M. Moore is warranted solid gold, and is guaranteed a good time piece.

WM. BURNS, JR.

O C

J. W. Barkhurst keeps a superior Sewing Machine Oil. dec 8-3t

IN LOOKING over our stock this morning we find the best Black Silk in Coshocton for $1.00, $1.50 and $1.75 per yard, same as is priced some places at $1.25, $2.00 and $2.25. We find Lace and Linen Collars, Fichus and Gloves at very low prices. We find Blankets at $2.75 per pair, at other places $3.00. We find Bed Comforts at $1.25; at other stores the same are sold at $1.50. We find Toweling and Table Linen 10 per cent. less than at our neighbors We find that our Underwear is better at *our price* than some we have seen sold at cost by others. We find we have the best 8 cent sugar, as also our 10 cent sugar is not equaled. These are only a few things we see and know, but we have many more, and can convince you if you will call and see.

J. POCOCK & SONS.

Ladies' Dolmans at almost your own price.

O C

J. W. Barkhurst has a full line of X-mas Candies. 8-3t

D. M. MOORE is having a big rush on his gold and silver shirt; he will compare them to any shirt in the city and if they are not cheaper by 15 per cent, will give them away. Come and buy and get a ticket on our beautiful gifts.

McNeil & Johnson will have Christmas Candy from 20c to $1.00 per pound.

MR H. E. BOWN has been doing a very successful business at New Moscow, and has just added a new stock of goods, embracing Dry Goods Groceries, Boots and Shoes, and Notions. The people in that vicinity will do well to patronize him.

O C

J. W. Barkhurst, Roscoe, O., has a full line of fine Groceries. 8-3t

A BEAUTIFUL line of party Scarfs, Ties and Bows, open this week at D. M. Moore's, the Custom Clothier.

SANTA CLAUS,

Alive, jolly and fat, will soon put in his appearance, and in behalf of his welfare we recommend parents to visit the store of Burns, the Jeweler, where a most elegant line of Gold and Silver Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Diamonds and everything in his line can be found. It cannot be excelled in the county.

MERIT WINS.

As yet E. Marks of the New York Store, has not offered any Christmas Gifts, nor adopted any lottery schemes, but the people recognize that so great bargains are offered by him that his store is continually crowded. Merit wins. West room Park Hotel building.

O I C

Choice Maple Syrup at J. W. Barkhurst's, $1.00 per gallon. 8 3t

GAZE UPON

The windows at the Store of Burns, the Jeweler, and our word for it you will acknowledge that never in the past have you seen anything more elegant.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The place to get your Christmas Photographs is at C. Hempsted's Gallery, opposite Post Office. All negatives made on the instantaneous plate.

PILES—SURE CURE

By Dr. Kisner's painless method. See him at the Park Hotel, Friday, Dec. 14; Newcomerstown Saturday, Dec. 15. We advise all persons suffering thus to apply at once, as we understand his visits will soon cease.

O I C

J. W. Barkhurst has the finest Raisins, Dates and Figs ever brought to this market. 8-3t

CALL and see Compton's elegant Perfumes and Toilet Soaps,

House for Sale.

Twelve acres for sale in Bethlehem township, Coshocton county, Ohio, about four and one-half miles west of Keene. Good grass, good water and choice fruit. The buildings and fences are all in good repair. Close to store, church and school house. For particulars address CHAS. SNYDER, Helmick, Ohio. Dec 1-2t

O C

School Teachers desiring Candies for X Mas will find a full line and low figures at J. W. Barkhurst's. dec1-4t

J. GLOVER'S grand opening commences to-day and continues until January 5th. Call and see.

McNeil & Johnson's C. O. D. Store, is the only place in the city where they keep real fine candy.

D. M. MOORE has the largest line of Underwear in the city, and will sell them cheaper than any other house dares to, besides getting a ticket on our beautiful Holiday Gifts.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.

The Cleveland Leader not only rivals all competitors in enterprise, but it is constantly increasing its facilities for obtaining news, till it now ranks with the metropolitan dailies in this respect. It has for several years been a rule with the Cleveland Leader to lay aside a portion of its profits each year and expend it in increasing its telegraphic news, correspondence, editorial force, and enlarging by way of supplements. In this way its expenditures for the above items alone this year are fifty thousand dollars more than the same items cost six years ago. The subscribers get the benefit of this outlay, and also appreciate it, as is seen by the large yearly increase in circulation of the Leader.

REMEMBER the Holiday Gifts at D. M. Moore's, $100 gent's gold watch and chain, 65 dollar lady's gold watch and chain, 25 dollar elegant 8 day clock These gifts worry some of our competitors.

Before buying your Christmas Candy call and see McNeil & Johnson's stock. It will be open for inspections in a few days.

BIGGEST

Drive of the Season.

Right from the Auction room in New York, another case of those 1 1-4 Grey Blankets.

Everybody pronounced these the best blankets ever sold at $3.00. Come and get a pair at 2 25, and get the best blanket ever sold for a cheap price. We have all the other grades at the low prices that can be bought for cash! Also, the biggest drive in

LADIES' DOLMANS

Ever brought to Coshocton. Dolmans we have been selling all season for 5 00, we can now sell for 3 00
" " 8 00, " " " 5 00
" " 10 00, " " " 6 75
" " 13 00, " " " 9 00
" " 15 50, " " " 10 00
" " 18 00, " " " 13 00

This is a special lot of Dolmans at prices you may never have a chance of getting again. If you want one come at once. Outside of this special lot we have the largest line of Wraps in town and can sell them to you for less money than anybody else.

We can give you the cheapest all wool flannels, the cheapest crashes and table linens, the cheapest ginghams, prints and muslins to be found in Coshocton. Come and be convinced that we will save you money.

SELBY, MOORE & CATON.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"LORD OF ALL."

BY MRS. HERBERT MARTIN.

"My dear fellow, I've found a paradise! A perfect Eden, without a serpent in it in the shape of tourist or cad. An artist's paradise, that, I believe, hardly any one knows of. It is called Penruth; it's a little fishing village in Cornwall, as I need not say. Such models, splendid set of people—such rocks—such a seal I don't care twopence about food and drink. I can't say they are Elysian, but it doesn't matter. I get some fish now and then and beastly bread; but I live on the beauty of nature. Come and do likewise."

In this rapturous strain Vincent Randal wrote to his artist friends scattered about the world this glorious summer—phrase to date it as the last fine summer which can be remembered—in search of the picturesque. Vincent had found it to his heart's content, and was revelling in his untouched paradise of sea, sky and rock. And it even had the last thing needful—it had its Eve. But before the heroine of his idyl appears, let me introduce you to Vincent Randal, artist, as he chose to describe himself, though as yet his income derived from art was nothing, plus a considerable balance the wrong way in studio and other expenses; nevertheless, you could not enrage him more than by calling him "amateur."

"If I have the misfortune to be well off, it isn't my fault," he would say, with pathos. "Don't degrade me by calling me an amateur unless you want me to cut to pieces every canvas I have covered."

He worked hard and painted well, but he had not the divine touch. At times despair seized him of ever getting beyond the pretty," and he would burn her best effort in the madness of the moment of self-disgust. He hated the praises of the Philistines; but now and then his sensitive and womanishly tender nature shrank from the criticism or the friends who loved him, but saw through the mere talent of his painting, which never could rise above talent. It was a relief sometimes to be sitting quite alone at the foot of Mother Nature as she brooded grand and calm over the Cornish solitudes of vividly colored glorious masses of majestic rock. It calmed and soothed the nervous, impressionable man, whose life was spent in fruitless chase after impossible ideals - ideal beauty such as his mental eyes had never seen, colored with the light that never was on sea or sky; ideal love such he has never had, might never attain to; ideal honesty of purpose, purity of motive, heroism of sacrifice. And with all he had moods of lightness, humor, reckless bonhomie, which covered all the contradictions and the unsatisfied longing of the man's soul, as the sparkles lay on the surface of the dark and restless waters.

Vincent sat among the rocks painting, or trying to paint, but a mood of disgust at his work had seized him, and he was more inclined to shake his fist at his canvas than to paint upon it.

"What a fool one is to attempt anything!" he said to himself; "why not give it all up and simply take it for like that bird up there? I'm sure he enjoys it all more than I do." He got up and stretched himself. He was neither tall nor handsome; there was nothing heroic in his appearance; he was thin and meagre, his hair was beginning to be more gray than brown; but he looked every inch a gentleman and a good fellow. As he stretched his arms and stamped the pins and needles out of his feet, he suddenly saw a girl sitting opposite him on a rock, looking fixedly out to sea. Vincent perceived that she was unaware of his presence. He kept perfectly still and watched her; it seemed to him he had never seen a beautiful woman in his life before; all his old fancies faded, she was alone in her beauty before his eyes; as for the rest they were merely pretty. And Vincent despised prettiness. She was only a peasant girl; her white cotton bonnet lay on the rock beside her, she had a common stuff dress on, but she was simply perfectly beautiful, the eyes of a princess such as is given to few to take into their souls. Around her was the setting of the cliffs and rocks, the pools of clear water at her feet reflecting clear heaven of cloudless blue, beyond and away the sea, livered with afternoon light—the glamour of high summer, the silence which had its own music. She was tall, taller than Vincent himself; her hair was burned into a kind of brown gold, her eyes were deep and large - probably that brown that is called black; her features had that perfection which makes one almost forget to notice in what it consists. With her beauty there was that strange and indescribable pathos which enters into one's heart one knows not how or why.

"My last ideal," Vincent thought to himself, with a touch of self-scorn. "If she came nearer to me I should find her like the rest of them—another illusion gone." Yet he drank it in, and the sweet idea sank into his foolish heart. As he watched her, her face contracted with an expression of acute pain; she uttered a short, sharp sound, neither word nor cry, and stretched out her clasped hands toward the sea. Then she stood on her feet, hastily gathered up what she had propped, turned and hurried away with the step of one who neither thinks nor cares of where she goes. In another moment Vincent's eyes had lost their vision.

He attempted no more painting; he collected his paraphernalia and went home—for the time being—in the very primitive little inn, the Fisherman's Rest, in the small hamlet of Penruth.

"If she lives here I'll find her out," he thought, as he disposed of his belongings in his small quarters; "and if I find her out I'll know her. It will be my only chance of salvation. I hope she is a coarse, ignorant peasant girl."

He knew all the villagers by sight and most of them to speak to. They were a rugged but kindly set, and they all liked the "little painting gentleman," especially the children, whom he chaffed and petted, bestowing endless half-pence on those who had the loveliest eyes. His goddess was not among them, but there were a good many outlying cottages. Vincent made up his mind that he should fine her in one of these. And at last he hit upon the one that enshrined her. He saw an old woman making nets at the door; and though she was wrinkled and grown ugly with the sun and wind and the hard work of years, he fancied he traced a likeness and he stopped to talk to her. He asked her questions at first about the fishing and the storms, and then he entered on more personal grounds.

"Your husband goes out fishing, I suppose, like the rest?"

"I have none, sir," the woman answered, quite tranquilly; "he went down in our boat twelve years coming next October, with my only son. I and my daughter live here alone."

Vincent's heart beat. "You have a daughter?"

"Yes, sir. It's a pity she ain't a lad. It's hard work for women to make a living. I often wish I'd had the sense to bide as I was. I was better off, a deal, when I was in service at Sir. George Tressilian's. But my man was very steady and good to me; you may have heard of him if you're at Penruth—John Trevarroch. He owned a boat, and we were well-to-do, till he went down and all my luck with him," she added, with the first touch of pathos in her rather hard tone.

"But you have a daughter!"

"Ay—Mary. She's a decent girl, but she's got no better luck than the rest. Her young man—Will Penruddock—was drowned a little better than a year ago."

"Her young man?" Vincent said; and as he spoke the picture rose before his mind of the sad, beautiful figure, the eyes fixed on the sea, the hands stretched out to it, the inarticulate cry.

"Yes—her sweetheart; they were to have been married. He was pretty well-to-do—owned some property here—a steady fellow and handsome. But it was her luck, like the rest of us, poor maid!"

"I am very sorry. And how do you live now?"

"As well as we can," the woman answered, with a sort of dreary dryness; "we work."

"You have a very beautiful view from here."

She glanced around indifferently. "Ay, well enough. It blows awful stormy in winter, I can tell you. You should hear it whistle through there!" and she pointed to a deep chasm in the cliff, cut, as it were, right through from the elevation where they were standing down to the beach some hundreds of feet below a giddy place to look at.

"I am an artist—a painter. I should like to come and make a sketch up here."

"Ay, I know you are. You can come, of course, if you like to draw it. I can give you a chair out of the house."

Mrs. Trevarroch was not cordial; there was something repellant in her manner, but something to be admired, too, in its way. She spoke well, her look was honest, if hard. Vincent thought it was beaten into ruggedness by the cruel strokes of loss and misfortune. He was determined to make her his friend, for he was unreasonably sure that the woman whose image was filling his mind was no other than Mary Trevarroch. The very name began to identify itself with his remembrance of her. Mary Trevarroch of Penruth! The words had a kind of vague suggestion in them of a sweet, pathetic poem. He lingered on, talking to the mother in his gentle, easy way, which always won upon rustic minds, in hopes of the daughter's return. But at last he had to go back again to the Fisherman's Rest unsatisfied.

He took the first opportunity of asking the landlord of this hostelry whether he knew anything of a widow named Trevarroch, who lived up the Eagle cliff.

"Yes, I knowed her husband well. A good fellow as ever breathed was Jack Trevarroch. He went down off Tintagle, and his son with him; and then poor Mary's sweetheart, Will Penruddock—it's a common tale in these parts. Mary's a good girl, though she always held her head over high to please the lads."

Vincent cleared his throat. "She felt the loss of her lover very much!"

"Ay, I reckon so. I've never seen much of her."

"She's a very handsome girl, isn't she? I think I've seen her."

"Handsome? Well, perhaps you'd say so; I haven't thought much on it."

And this was all there was to be got out of mine host.

The next day Vincent found his steps leading along the same steep path; but this time he carried his painting gear as a warrant for his appearance. The widow was at home, and she came out to give him a chair, and to chat with him; but the daughter was not there. Vincent sat down, and idly dashed in a few strokes. He hardly saw what he was doing—his eyes wandered so often down the rocky way. Presently they brightened, as a tall figure, laden with a heavy basket of bread came slowly upward. He flew down to relieve her of her burden, but she held it back with a look of half amused surprise.

The near view did not diminish one of her charms to him. On the contrary, the full, open, light of her wonderful eyes almost intoxicated a head which was at times but weak to such influence.

"Won't you let me help you with your basket?" he said, trying to speak in the most careless of tones.

"No! Why should you? It's not so heavy, and I'm used to it. You're the painting gentleman, I suppose, that mother spoke of?"

"Yes. I have come up to try and get some sort of a picture of your beautiful cliffs from here. I shan't be in your way?"

"Oh, no," she answered carelessly.

Her voice and way of speaking, like her mother's though rustic, was by no means unrefined. It had a certain music of its own, which suited the melancholy beauty of her face. But though this face never lost, even while smiling, its pathetic lines, she had not in speaking any trace of the heartbroken maid he had expected to find. While her eyes had an expression of infinite sadness and the curves of her lips were wistful and at times even mournful, she spoke with a calm, not uncheerful air, of every-day sense. The truth was that Mary Trevarroch had learned to live utterly to herself. No hand had touched the secret wound since that bitter March night when Will Penruddock went down into darkness and silence. The dull requirement of a hard and dreary life were to be met, and those alone must make her future.

Vincent went back to his easel while the girl took in her basket, and remained awhile inside the cottage; and then she came out, and stepping behind him with the frankness of perfect ignorance of the world, she looked at his beginning.

"Its nothing to look at," he said, glancing up at her: "I've hardly begun. Here's a finished sketch, which is more worth your notice."

"Oh, those are the Twin Sister rocks," she cried with more animation, one brown finger pointing over his shoulder, "and the Lion's Head. That's just like—but the sea isn't that color."

"The sea is any color; you have not looked at it enough."

"I not look at the sea enough?" she said, in a low, curious voice: "I look at scarce aught else." Then she changed her tone again: "Is it difficult to paint?"

"Try and see."

"Are you a great painter—in London—you come from London the folks say?"

"No, I'm not, I'm only middling at everything. I break my heart over trying of it."

"That's a pity; why don't you give it up? But perhaps it's your living?"

"No, I'd make but a poor living if it were. But it's part of my life, I can't give it up."

"You're fond of it?"

"I don't know; I love it and I hate it, but it's part of my life. Now Miss Trevarroch, be very good to me—go and lean against that bit of red rock and I'll try and get you in."

She laughed a short but merry laugh. "Get me in the picture? If you like; but Miss Trevarroch? How queer it sounds. I'm no miss, sir."

"What are you—to such as me?"

"Plain Mary Trevarroch to you and every one else, sir."

"Well, Mary, then please to go and do what I said, unless you are busy?"

"No. I've nothing much to do. Mother is cleaning the house for to-morrow, to-morrow was Sunday. "How shall I put myself?"

"Anyhow, you can't go wrong; and talk to me while I paint, I shall get on all the better."

"I haven't much to talk about."

"Why not? Everything is new and interesting to me here; tell me about your life."

"There's naught in that that would amuse you," she answered, in a dull, dreary voice, that reminded him of her mother; "it would be better for you to tell me how ladies live, who are gay and happy and have naught to trouble them."

"I don't know many happy ladies in London—plenty who are gay enough. To me it would seem ever so much happier here at Penruth out of the noise and bustle, with that sweet, salt air blowing from over the sea. Don't let's talk of London, I am trying to forget any world but this."

"Ah," she said in a quiet way, "you happy for you here perhaps; you know nought of how we live in London."

"Do you want to go somewhere else? would it make you happier?"

"I don't look to be happy," she answered, turning her eyes from him. "As for going away, sometimes I think I want to, sometimes I think I want to come back. I've never in all my life been ten miles from Penruth, but I've read about places."

"Do you care for reading, then?"

"I used to when I was a girl; our parson's wife had me a great deal with her and lent me books, and Will was fond of reading in winter evening." There was a silence, and then Mary said quite calmly, "Will was the man I was to marry. He's dead."

"You talk of when you were a girl," Vincent said, dashing into words to save himself from some embarrassment; "you are young enough now."

"Turned two and twenty. I don't feel young."

"You've gone through a great deal," he said in a low voice, tender with sympathy.

"Oh, I have, I have!" she said in a voice deepened by her emotion; "now kindly you speak to me; who told you about it?"

"Your mother and others, and yourself—I saw you before."

She blushed deeply. "Where?"

"Down in the little cove there, under that cliff. I saw in your face that you had suffered."

She turned away her head, and put one hand over her eyes. "I didn't know," she said, just above her breath. "I never saw you. Don't talk of it now."

Vincent had tact enough not to keep the same cord sounding; he chatted away about a hundred things. The dark eyes came back to him, and she was again the rather dignified matter-of-fact self that he had startled away.

Vincent Randal had taken the plunge in good earnest, he went about from the hour haunted with her perpetual presence. Day after day the picture lingered on and the intimacy progressed, on her side a perfectly straight-forward friendship which had not an after thought; on his, a gradual rising from admiration to passion, from passion to an irresistible depth of tenderness, if it comes at all, comes after, not before passion.

One day he took a sudden resolution, packed up and went off for a walking tour, leaving his heavy goods at the Fisherman's Rest. He wanted to try the antidote of absence. But it was ineffectual. Wherever he went the impression of her pathetic beauty went with him; he could no more part with her inner vision than with the heart that enshrined it. "I will go back," he said, "I'll go back to Penruth and ask her to be my wife. Come what may of it, I must tell her what she is to me; or I shall go mad. Perhaps I am a fool—on the whole I believe I am—perhaps it is only her beauty that has set me on fire to possess her, perhaps she is not what I believe her to be, one of God's sweetest creatures, but I must put it to the test, and I will."

He went back to Penruth, and the very strength of his purpose quieted the restless fever he had been in since he left it. But he did not go to the cottage. He wanted her away from the influence of the hard, sad, prosaic mother and the life of her home; he wanted to get her to himself on the shore where he had seen her first, near the great murmur of her own sea. At last he met her there. She started when she saw him, but did not blush. Her eyes were bright with kindness and pleasure, as he came up to her and took her hand.

"You look surprised," he said, speaking with perfect ease now that the supreme moment of his fate had actually come. "Did you not know that I was back at Penruth?"

"No. I've been up at the Hall; they wanted some help up there getting the house ready for the family. My mother is a friend with the house-keeper. I'm surprised you've come back."

"Why?"

"I don't know why, I fancied you'd gone for good."

"I went to see if it was 'for good.' I found it was not, so I came back. Sit down here by me on the rock, Mary Trevarroch, and listen to me for a minute. I want to talk about myself, and you are to be so kind as to attend and try not think it a bore."

Mary's straight black brows contracted a little with a somewhat uneasy and puzzled expression. "It won't bother me, sir," she said, in a slightly confused tone, "but I can't see what it can have to do with me."

"It has only to do with two people, and you are one of the two. The other is a man who sets up to be an artist, but who has never and will never make a great thing of art—a man of forty, who is getting gray, and who never had any good looks at the best, who is not up to anything very particular, but is not a bad fellow to live with. He came down into Cornwall last month in an aimless sort of way, drifting about like yonder seaweed; and while he was there one day he saw—what I believe he had been looking for all his life—a girl, who had got possession of him heart and soul. She is very, beautiful. But that isn't all—that isn't half. She is perfectly unconscious of herself, which adds a glorious nobility to her beauty. She is simple, and frank, and true. I know she is; I see it in her eyes. She has a pure soul and a noble heart. Mary what has she to say to the poor fellow that loves her? Mary, my beautiful darling, look in my face and say."

A pale, cold, changed face was slowly turned to him, and her voice said in low and trembling tones:

"I don't rightly understand you, sir. I'm only an ignorant girl, and I suppose you are speaking out of a joke."

"You dare think nothing of the sort," Vincent returned passionately; a sudden touch that was almost like fierceness transforming his good tempered face for the moment. "What right have you to insult me by such a supposition? Dare one jest when one's life is at stake?"

"You want me to marry you?" Mary said slowly, and with a sudden cold apathy of tone. The baldness of the words struck upon him in the glow and romance of his feeling painfully and jarringly.

"Yes, I want you to marry me," he repeated rather bitterly, "if that is the way you put it. I want you to know that I love—love you passionately, Mary Trevarroch."

"Mr. Randal," she said with her eyes still on his, and a sudden color coming into her pale face, "I'd like you to understand me. I loved Will Penruddock."

"Yes, I know;" he said sadly, looking down at the sand at his feet.

"Ay, but that's not all. I love him now, though he is—dear—somewhere out there," and she stretched her arm out toward the sea. "I never have cared for any one else, and I never can. When he went down I said good-bye to everything—everything that makes a girl like her life. I've been sick of mine nigh upon two years, but I've dragged on some way. It's very good of you to speak like this to a poor ignorant girl like me, but it'll be the best for you to go away and forget me quickly. Go away from Penruth and find some lady to love you." Then the tone which had been almost harsh changed to gentleness; she took his hand, kissed it, "God bless you! You're a good, good man. I wish I was a lady and free, and I'd love you, and try to make you happy."

Vincent was carried away by the emotion which the touch of her lips on his hand brought him, carried away so far as to put his arm around her and kiss her. She drew back with an angry more than a confused movement.

"You've no right, sir," she said haughtily. "If I am a poor girl, I gave you no leave. I'll do h There's nothing more to

[illegible] like that, don't put me [illegible] happy for you here perhaps; you know [illegible] of you with anger in your face, don't vex you again. I won't offend you again; only listen one moment to me. No one will ever care for you as I do. My dearest, I know you loved the man you promised to marry. I know you haven't forgotten him. I don't ask you to do that. I ask for nothing but that you trust yourself to me. I'll make your life brighter, happier for you—so bright, so happy, so full of love, that in time my wife will give me her whole heart. I'll give you time, Mary, to let memory of the past cease to pain you. I'll not hurry you."

"I don't want to lose the memory!" she cried, with vehement emphasis. "I love it better than anything. It's the best of me. I can't part with all I have left of the time I was happy, though I was poor and ignorant as I am now; there was all the difference—all the difference." As she spoke she broke into passionate crying, and before he could answer her she was on her feet and turning her face in the direction of the land. He did not attempt to follow her, a dreary sense of the hopelessness of the moment, something almost like dread of the determined resistance of the girl, kept him back.

"A woman loves by the eyes," he said to himself with a sort of angry sadness, "and if one were to shower treasures of love upon her, she would care nothing for that. She's like them all."

But Vincent's mood changed before many hours had passed. The longing to possess this beautiful creature, nobly beautiful, unspoilt by the world, "a gem of purest ray serene," set in so rough a casket, returned with uncontrollable fierceness, and he did a thing which in his own mind was mean—the first meanness which he had ever committed. He went to woo the mother. He knew that Mrs. Trevarroch, if she ever had them, had outlived all romantic views of life, and he represented his case to her with what he called "brutal vulgarity." He told her of the extent of his income, his position in life, the property he could settle on his wife. Mrs. Trevarroch listened with every hard line of her face sharpened with eagerness—the bitter eagerness of life-long poverty.

"She's a born fool," was her comment on his unvarnished tale; when she knows it's as much as we can do to find bread! A born fool. "Tain't even as if Penruddock were alive—he might have kept her decently, and he was a good fellow; but she's nought in the world to look to now but want and trouble. I'll make her have you, Mr. Randal, bless you."

Vincent shrank with a sort of hatred from his ally, but he did not refuse the offer. He wanted Mary so much the more fiercely for his difficulty. But he was cautious; he met her every day for a week, but he did not press his suit; he met her with quiet seriousness and respect which touched her, he looked so sadly. Her eyes dwelt on him so wistfully as to be almost tender—almost, not quite. Mary seldom was tender, though her heart was deep, capable of holding a whole ocean of love. One day he asked her bluntly and suddenly if she meant to marry him, or to break his heart.

Her eyelids quivered and her lips, too, in an attempt to smile. "Men's hearts don't break," so feebly.

"Don't they?" he returned. "You know a great deal about them."

"I know nought about gentlemen," she answered, half sarcastically; "but I can't believe in your remembering me long."

"Mary, I don't ask you to love me, remember. You have only to marry me. At least your life won't be worse than it is."

"It can't be much," she said, under her breath, "only I'm loth to leave—the shore."

"Think of all it means—freedom from care, for you, for your mother—"

"Hush!" she returned fiercely, "that's what she's put into you. Don't make me do like that. Will it make you happy? Even if I can't love you?"

"Yes," he answered, in a tone that had, however, no elation in it; "it is my only chance."

"Then take me if you will," she cried, putting out her hands, "and never say I played false. My heart's dead, but what's left of me is yours; though it's not worth your stooping to pick it out of the gutter."

He took her hands and pressed them to his heart, but, something in her prevented him from trying to kiss her. She was hard, and his mood was chilled.

In a few days Vincent went to London to make preparations for his wedding. Before he left Penruth he gave Mary's mother notes for fifty pounds, that she might make some changes in her way of living at once. The woman who could not shed a tear for her bitter past, cried over the money. In a week a box arrived from London for Miss Trevarroch, full of dresses, linen and cambric, fit for a lady. Mary tossed them over with scorn. "My price," she said bitterly to her mother; "he might have waited for that. I'm no pauper, and—I hate 'em." With these last words violently spoken, she burst out into a storm of sobs and tears. All the grief she had gone through had but seldom drawn a tear from her.

But her heart told her that she was ungrateful, and to please Vincent she put on the plainest dress he had sent to welcome him home. He caught her to his breast with rapture. It seemed to him that being absent from her brought her wonderful beauty more vividly home to him each time. Cold as she was, she set his ardent blood on fire. He put a ring on her finger as they sat together on the rocks. Mary looked at him, then at the ring, and she laid her hand on the back of his. "Look there, sir," she said with a curious smile; did you ever see anything look worse? There's my hard, brown hand, a poor woman's working hand, with a fine lady's ring upon it. It only makes it look horrider and uglier. Please to take it off; jewels on me look like blue satin furniture would in our kitchen. I'd rather not wear it, thanking you all the same."

"You are right," Vincent said quietly, drawing off the ring. "The dear hand does not need it; a plain gold circle will look fitter." And he kissed the third finger which he stripped of its ornament.

At the moment he kissed her hand he felt it suddenly twitch and struggle with a kind of convulsive movement which released it from his. Mary had risen to her feet. Her face was a ghastly white; her eyes, wide open, were filled with terror. Vincent following them saw that they were fixed upon a boat which was nearing the shore. A man in a sailor's dress with a red cap in it. Vincent thought that the boat had come from a brig which was anchored a mile or two out. He had scarcely time to form or collect thought when Mary uttered a cry—it hardly sounded like a human voice, more like the scream of a wild bird.

"Come back, come back from the dead, to curse me!"

These words, somehow, shaped themselves. As the boat grated on the shore she turned, flung up her arms, and rushed away up the steep cliff-path as if she were pursued by the furies. Vincent, calm as English gentlemen are wont to be in the face of a great emergency, stood and watched the sailor in the little ship's boat. He had no manner of doubt who it was. It was the magnificent figure of a young Hercules that leaped out and hurried toward him—which his eyes aflame with passion which turned the ruddy brown of his face a curious gray—perhaps six foot three in height; certainly not less. Vincent looked like a pigmy by his side, and in spite of the distortion of jealous anger the fellow was divinely handsome. Vincent saw this with his usual bitter candor toward himself; he saw the golden brown beard and curling hair, the fine aquiline nose, the vividly blue eyes. These were what had stolen Lavarroch's heart, which had been his to him. It was all over. The man had given up it [illegible] blast hope of his life. He answered Will Penruddock's inconsistent fickleness of question and insult with a quiet:

"You are the sailor, Penruddock, who was supposed to be lost?"

"I am. And that is or was my lass—my sweetheart. What dared you do with her?"

"I was going to marry her."

"You—d—n you!"

"No, you needn't do that," Vincent returned with a careless grace. "She thought you dead—naturally enough, I suppose, and she was so good as to be willing to become my wife, without pretending to care for me. There is no occasion that I can see, to swear at me. I have acted in perfect good faith, so has she."

"She wants to marry a gentleman, I suppose, not a poor fellow like me," Will began, trying to speak more calmly, but breaking off again: "but I'll ask her. I'll be sure before I go away and get drowned, as she thought I was. She shall say which of us it is to be."

And leaving Vincent, he leaped up the rocks of his own familiar shore in pursuit of the girl who had fled from his awful vision, as she believed, of her dead love. He stumbled over something, and looking down, he saw that it was a woman lying insensible—a mere heap of clothes it seemed at first, but stooping and turning her, he saw Mary Trevarroch's face, with closed eyes and white parted lips. Will gathered her to his bosom with a sudden change from passionate anger to passionate tenderness, rocking her in his arms, trying to warm her lips and cheeks with kisses. When her eyes fluttered open they fell on his.

"Will," she said faintly, but smiling as if she had awoke in heaven, "is it you or your ghost?"

"Me—my living self—darling of my heart. Mary, who shall part us? You don't love any one but me? God surely never brought me back—the only one of the crew—for that. You're my lass still—mine?"

The words brought remembrances which the first anguish of her joy had blotted out. She sat up, put her hand to her head—it was the hand that Vincent had kissed a few minutes ago! She looked at it strangely, and rising to her feet tried to move it without Will's help, but her limbs failed her, and she leaned against the rocks a little turned away from him. Will stood and looked at her with a curious mixture of love, and fierceness, and terror in his face. At that moment Vincent Randal came slowly up and stood before them. Mary looked at the two men with a quivering face, and then, putting up her clasped hands, she dropped at Vincent's feet."

"He's come back—come back!" she sobbed out. "Oh, sir, I love him! I told you I did. You can't say I was false. I thought in time I'd live to forget him, and I meant to do good. Oh! tell him—tell him!" and she dropped her head upon the ground.

"What am I to tell him?" Vincent asked in a slow, stern voice. "You can tell him best yourself what there is to be told. Good-bye, Mary Trevarroch."

He had not left them long before he hated himself. He had turned to go back as he heard her sobbing, but he dared not trust himself. He went to the Fisherman's Rest, and packed up his things; then he sat down and wrote: "Forgive me for speaking cruelly, my poor girl. I know what you meant me tell him, though at the moment I could not answer you as I ought. Tell him now for me that I honor you, and have always honored you as much as I have loved you. You did not say yes to me at first because I had some worldly goods to offer you; you saw it was what I wanted, and you meant to make me happy; but your true heart spoke when you said no, not yes, to me. We are both spared much. Good-bye, and God bless you, Mary. I need not bid you to be true to Will Penruddock, when the depths have given him back to you."

As he wrote the last words the evening darkened so fast he could scarcely see what he had written, and he laid down the pen. At that moment some one knocked. He opened the door and saw Mary Trevarroch in her peasant dress. He took her hands, which were damp and icy, cold, and drew her into the room. She looked at him, trembling in every fibre of her frame.

"They tell me you're going early to-morrow, sir?" she said, in a scarcely audible voice.

"Yes, my dear."

"Oh, you're not angry with me, then? You don't hate me since you spoke so! Mr. Randal, you understand?"

"Yes. I understand. I was writing to you to tell you so. Does Will understand, too?"

"Yes," she murmured with drooping head. "But I'd like to ask your pardon before you go, Mr. Randal. You've been so good—so good to me! The things are all sent back, sir. I never wanted them."

"No," he returned, in the same quiet, half apathetic tone. "I knew that; and neither do I want them."

"You will try to forgive me?"

"I've nothing to forgive; on the contrary, I have one thing to thank you for, Mary. I've all my life been hunting for ideals, you have helped me a great deal. I see there are women who can love. Love is still now and lord of all, not money. Good-bye. My dear, let me kiss you good-bye, for I shall never see Penruth nor you again, most likely. You will be married soon?"

"I think so."

"And then?"

"We shall live here—he will get a boat of his own in time, he hopes."

"Ah! I hope so; too."

He kissed her on the cheek and turned away from her; before she had closed the door he had torn his letter into atoms.

Next day Vincent Randal was in his old world again, and it did not perceive any difference in him.

Will Penruddock had a wedding present from an unknown and only guessed at benefactor, which enabled him to become the owner of a boat in the place of that he had lost. In spite of this, and of a handsome present from the same unknown source, the widow Trevarroch resented her daughter's choice with persistent bitterness. In the unearthly light of the strange dawn of her happiness which had seemed so long to have set, Mary cared little for that. Whether the light lasted and was enough always to shine upon the rough pathway of her future life, I can but guess. It is much if only a few steps are so lighted, for to many is given only the sullen gray of a cloudy winter, which never breaks into summer this side the grave.

TWENTY-FIVE HOUSES ENGULFED.

A Vast Cave-in of Land Over the St. Nicholas Colliery.

ST. NICHOLAS, Pa., Dec. 4.—The inhabitants of the houses near the St. Nicholas Colliery were startled yesterday evening by an order from the officials of the Reading Company to leave at once as the houses were all undermined and were likely to sink at any moment. All last night the neighborhood was a scene of excitement and alarm. Everbody was bent on getting their household goods out of the rough tenements.

The earth cracked and trembled. A space fell in. Conveyances were brought to carry the goods of 350 people, who lived in the vicinity. Slice after slice of earth opened and sank.

To-day the cave-in continued, and the public highway was pronounced unsafe and travel was stopped on it. By noon everything was gotten safely out and the twenty-four tenement houses were left to sink one by one. The houses are owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which has worked the St. Nicholas colliery.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

READ TO CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

A Number of Interesting Topics Discussed and Suggested—Finances, Government Telegraph, Civil Service, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Arthur's annual message was duly laid before Congress. The President, at the outset, congratulates Congress upon the favorable aspect of the domestic and foreign affairs of the Government. Our relations with other countries continue upon a friendly footing. Notice of the termination of the fisheries article of the Treaty of Washington has been given to the British Government, and that the reciprocal privileges and exemptions of the treaty will cease on January 1, 1885. He, therefore, suggests that Congress create a commission to consider the general question of our rights in the fisheries, and the means of opening to our citizens under just and enduring conditions, the richly stocked fishing waters of British America. Concerning our relations with Mexico, the President says: "The rapid influx of our capital and enterprise into that vast country shows, by what has already been accomplished, the vast reciprocal advantages which must attend the progress of its internal development. The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1848 has been terminated by the Mexican Government, and, in the absence of conventional engagements, the rights of our citizens in Mexico now depend upon the domestic statutes of that Republic. There have been instances of harsh enforcement of laws against our vessels and citizens in Mexico, and of denial of the diplomatic applications for their protection. The initial step toward a better understanding has been taken in the negotiation by the Commission authorized by Congress of a treaty which is still before the Senate, awaiting its approval. The provisions for the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the troops in pursuit of hostile Indians have been prolonged for another year. The operations of the forces of both Governments against these savages, have been successful, and several of their most dangerous bands have been captured or dispersed by the skill and value of the United States and Mexican soldiers, fighting in a common cause."

CHILI AND PERU.

The Chili-Peruvian affairs are dismissed with the following paragraph: "The contest between Bolivia, Chili, and Peru has passed from the stage of strategic hostilities to that of negotiation, in which the counsels of this Government have been exercised. The demands of Chili for absolute cession of territory have been maintained and accepted by the party of General Iglesias, to the extent of concluding a treaty of peace with the Government of Chili in general conformity with the terms of the protocol signed in May last between the Chilian commander and general Iglesias. As a result of the conclusion of the treaty, General Iglesias has been formally recognized by Chili as President of Peru and his government installed at Lima, which has been evacuated by the Chilians. A call has been issued by General Iglesias for a representative assembly, to be elected on the 10th of January, and to meet at Lima on the 1st of March next. Meanwhile, the Provisional Government of General Iglesias has applied for recognition to the principal powers of America and Europe. When the will of the Peruvian people shall be manifested, I shall not hesitate to recognize the government approved by them.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIABILITY.

In view of the frequency of invitations from foreign governments to participate in social and scientific congresses for the discussion of important matters of general concern, the President repeats the suggestion of his last message, that provision be made for the exercise of discretionary power by the executive in appointing delegations to such convocations. Able specialists are ready to serve the national interest in such capacity without personal profit, defrayment of expenses actually incurred, and this, a comparatively small annual appropriation would be sufficient to meet.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The President quotes from the exhibit of the financial condition of the country given in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the receipts and expenditures, actual and estimated, for the current fiscal year, and then discusses financial subjects as follows: Total receipts, actual and estimated, $348,000,000. Total expenditures, actual and estimated, $258,000,000; surplus, $185,000,000. Estimated amount due the sinking fund, $45,816,741.07, leaving a balance of $39,183,258.93. If the revenue for the fiscal year, which will end on June 30, 1885, be estimated upon the basis of existing laws, the Secretary is of the opinion that for that year the receipts will exceed, by sixty million dollars, the ordinary expenditures, including the amount devoted to the sinking fund. Hitherto the surplus, as rapidly as it has accumulated, has been devoted to the reduction of the national debt. As a result, the only bonds now outstanding which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, are three per cents amounting to about $305,000,000; the four and one-half per cent amounting to $250,000,000, and the $373,000,000 four per cents are not payable until 1891 and 1907, respectively. The surplus will hereafter be as large at the treasury, as the estimates now indicate the three per cent bonds may all be redeemed at least four years before any of the four and a half per cents can be called in. The latter, at the same rate of accumulation of surplus, can be paid at maturity and the moneys requisite for the redemption of the four per cents will be in the Treasury many years before these obligations become payable. There are cogent reasons, however, why the national indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such rapidity attainable.

REDUCING TAXATION.

In a communication to Congress, at its last session, I recommended that all excise taxes be abolished, except those relating to distilled spirits, and that substantial reductions be also made in the revenue from customs. A statute has since been enacted by which the annual tax and tariff receipts of the Government have been cut down to the extent of at least fifty or sixty millions of dollars. While I have no doubt that still further reductions may be wisely made, I do not advise the adoption, at this session, of any measure for large diminution of the National revenues. The result of the legislation of the last session of Congress have not, as yet, become sufficiently apparent to justify any radical revision or sweeping modifications of existing law. In the interval which must elapse before the effects of the act of March 3, 1883, can be finally ascertained, a portion, at least, of the surplus revenues may be wisely applied to the long neglected duty of rehabilitating our navy and providing coast defenses for the protection of our harbors. This is a matter to which I shall again advert.

THE CURRENCY.

Immediately associated, with the financial subject just discussed is the important question, what legislation is needed regarding the national currency? The aggregate amount of bonds now on deposit in the treasury to support the national bank circulation is about $350,000,000. Nearly $200,000,000 million of this amount of three per cent, which, as already stated, are payable at the pleasure of the Government, and are likely to be called in in less than four years, unless, meantime, the surplus revenues shall be diminished. The probable effect of such an extensive retirement of the securities, which are the basis of the National bank circulation, would be such a contraction of the volume of the currency as to produce grave commercial embarrassments. How can this danger be obviated? The most effectual plan, and one whose adoption at the earliest practicable opportunity I shall heartily approve, has already been indicated. If the revenues of the next four years shall be kept substantially commensurate with the expenses, the volume of circulation will not be likely to suffer any material disturbance. But if, on the other hand, there shall be great delay in reducing taxation, it will become necessary either to substitute some other form of currency in place of the national bank notes, or to make important changes in the laws by which their circulation is now controlled. In my judgment the latter course is far preferable. I commend to your attention the very interesting and thoughtful suggestions upon this subject, which appear in the Secretary's report. The objections which he urges against the acceptance of any other securities than the obligations of the Government itself, as a foundation for national bank circulation, seem to me insurmountable. For averting the threatened contraction two courses have been suggested, either of which is probably feasible. One is, the issuance of new bonds having many years to run, and bearing a low rate of interest, and exchanged upon specified term for those now outstanding. The other course, which commends itself to my own judgment as the better, is the enactment of the clause repealing the tax on circulation and permitting the banks to issue notes for an amount equal to ninety per cent of the market value, instead, as now, of the face value, of their deposited bonds. I agree with the Secretary in the belief that the adoption of this plan would afford the necessary relief.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.

Question has arisen touching deportation of the United States from the British Islands by Governmental or municipal aid of persons unable there to gain a living, and equally a burden on the community here. Such of these persons as come under the pauper class, as defined by the law, have been sent back in accordance with the provisions of our statutes. Her Majesty's Government has insisted that precautions have been taken before shipment; it has, however, in so many cases proven ineffectual, and especially so in certain recent instances of needy emigrants reaching our territory through Canada, that a revision of our legislation upon this subject may be deemed advisable. Correspondence relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been continued, and will be laid before Congress.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

In my last annual message I called attention to the necessity of protecting, by suitable legislation, the forests situated upon the public domain.

In many portions of the West the pursuit of general agriculture is only made practicable by resort to irrigation, while successful irrigation would be impossible without the aid afforded by forests in contributing to the regularity and constancy of supply of water During the past year severe suffering and great loss of property have been occasioned by profuse floods, followed by periods of unusually low water in many of the great rivers of the country.

These irregularities were in great measure caused by the removal from about the sources of the streams in question of the timber by which the water supply had been nourished and protected. The preservation of such portion of the forests on the national domain as essentially contribute to the equable flow of important water courses is of the highest consequence.

Important tributaries of the Missouri, the Columbia and the Saskatchewan rise in the mountains of Montana, near the northern boundary of the United States, between the Blackfeet and Flathead Indian reservations. This region is unsuitable for settlement, but upon the rivers which flow from it depend the future agricultural development of a vast tract of country The attention of Congress is called to the necessity of withdrawing from public sale this part of the public domain, and establishing there a forest preserve

ERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

URBIN WARD claims that he has e pledges of support for United es Senator than Pendleton. nds of the latter do not admit it.

HE reorganization of the Republi- party in New York city is pro- sing rapidly, and is thought to nise a vote of 110,000 at the next tion.

is announced that the attitude of none and Riddleberger in the ed States Senate will continue to hat of friendly allies to the Repub- party.

OUTH CAROLINA legislators are so kful over the civil rights bill de- n that they will endeavor to pass l repealing the local civil rights Public sentiment is against it, ever.

STATE Convention of the colored le of Virginia has been called to in Norfolk, December 13, to ex- "the methods of the Bourbon ," and to give to the public 'the history of the Danville massacre."

is proposed to make the guard arfield's grave a permanent one. friends of Colonel Rockwell, who sents Mrs. Garfield, have asked a permanent station be construct- the cemetery where Garfield is d.

ONGRESSMAN WELLER, of Iowa, is d "Calamity" Weller in his por- of the country, because, in mak- his speeches, he would warn his rs of the calamitous consequences ing them unless the cause he ad- ted triumphed.

ORTH CAROLINA will levy no State next year. The Western North lina Railway Company will pay the Treasury $600,000, which will carry the State Government, is after the Blaine plan, of which ll give the "Tarheels" a fore-

enumeration of the voters of na just completed, shows an in- e in six years of 41,673 whites 987 colored, and annual increase 110. The total number of vot- s 184,643 whites and 10,007 ed, making the grand total of 50.

E Bellaire Democrat gives the ocratic Legislature a friendly tip 'the Democracy of Ohio wants districting of the State for Con- ional purposes, but they do want expect that body to reorganize e State institutions and to place under the control of good, relia- Democrats"

n. Dayton Journal thinks, that as rs look just now, Ohio will nt John Sherman for President. is will back Senator Logan, and na an Indiana man Mr. Blaine robably be endorsed by New and and Pennsylvania. Wiscon- ill support ex Governor Fairchild. e will be abundance of tall tim- n the convention. Some of it all early.

CORDING to Eugene Field, Sena- Tom Bowen, of Colorade, says when he started from Del Norte Denver last winter, to be elected ed States Senator, he had just $6 s pocket. It was believed he a bonanza king, and he did ng to disabuse the public mind e mistaken notion. After his elec- he was compelled to borrow the ey with which to pay his hotel and go to Washington to be n in as Senator. His hotel bill e three weeks of the Senatorial ass amounted to $1,100, of which over $700 was charged for liquors 65 cents for washing. The re- sale of mining properties in the Juan country has put Bowen in ent circumstances, and he takes t pleasure in telling how cleverly layed the bonanza role while he so hard up he didn't know where y his hand for $100.

ASON BROWN, the son of John vn, of Osawatomie and Harper's y, is a gray-haired old man him- now, but still a hard worker, a mon laborer. He was rather bit- against Rev. David N. Utter, of cago, and others who have been ing against his father in the North erican Review and other periodi- . Utter, it will be remem- d, charges old John with willful murder of five unof- ling men in Kansas, who were n from their homes and cut down the prairie. Jason admits that e men were killed, and that his er approved of it, though he did do any of the killing himself. he adds the important imforma- that the men thus killed had n selected at a secret meeting of -slavery leaders to assassinate the wn family. Jason Brown, who s in Summit county, Ohio, and n Brown, Jr., whose home is at -in-Bay, Lake Erie, are the only of the famous family of Brown s now living.

BROADBRIM'S NEW YORK LETTER

NEW YORK, Dec 4.

The best laid plans
Of mice and men aft gang agleo.

New York is a disappointed city—a very disappointed city. We have been grumbling for a week. For months past, in a quiet way, we have been fixing ourselves for a celebration. Centennial celebrations had been going off all around us, and we began to think that it was about time we take a hand in it. Yorktown had one; Philadelphia had glorified Penn; Baltimore had celebrated the landing of Calvert; Newberg had a jolly blow out to celebrate the disbandment of the army; and we thought if there ever was a point in our history that was worth celebration, it was when the last Redcoat showed us the full front of his back and sailed away across the briny sea; we had been fighting for eight long years; our ships were rotting at the wharves, while British cruisers lay off of Sandy Hook watching like tigers for prey. It was not at all certain that they were going till they went; and if ever a day deserved celebration it was November 25, 1883. Fifty years ago it was a holiday almost equaling 4th of July. All the the militia turned out and Revolutionary heroes, who were not then scarce, were accorded seats of honor, The veterans of 1812 were thick as hops, and through the Eastern States every other man you met was a captain or a colonel. But after the Mexican war it began to be neglected and the events of the late war overshadowed every other celebration; but some of us old fogies began to think it was about time to have a revival, and quite a number of thousands of dollars were raised to give due effect to the holiday. The night of the 24th was ominous, and the morning of the 25th confirmed the evil prognostic; the rain, cold and miserable, came pouring down; the streets were sloppy and wet, everything was soaking; no patriotism in the world would withstand it; and, like Bob Acres's courage, it seemed to ooze out of the tips of their fingers. But while the multitude wavered there were men who were made of sterner stuff; men who had gone through fire and who were not to be frightened by water. There is not another city in the country but would have abandoned all thoughts of a procession under such trying circumstances, and it is safe to say that there has been no celebration in this century which has called together a larger number of distinguished men.

Aside from the evacuation of New York by the British troops was the unveiling of the statue of Washington on the identical spot and on the identical shore where the immortal Washington stood to make his inaugural address. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks, the celebration was a grand one, and tough old Ben Butler was as loudly cheered as any hero in the celebration. He stood uncovered in the rain, refusing the shelter of an umbrella; and when other weakneed patriots fled to shelter, he kept his post till the last man of the procession had passed.

In connection with the celebration there was one circumstance which aroused considerable ill-feeling. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, although a very rich man, is not considered by those who know him best as a very wise man or a very discreet man. He owns what is supposed to be one of the finest houses in the city; half the Bohemians in town have tried their hands at describing it; and it is a very fine house; but on Monday, as the procession passed, not a flag or a sign waved from window or roof, where the whole city was a sea of bunting. It looked as if the bloated bondholder was saying to himself, as he looked out on the procession from his comfortable quarters, "Oh! the public be——." I don't know that he said that, but it certainly looked like it.

The burning of the old Windsor Theatre, on the Bowery, takes away one of the old theatrical landmarks of the city. On that spot stood the first circus that New York ever had under a roof, and it was here that Levi North, the great bareback rider, appeared, and the wonderful Sands boys and hundreds of others whose names have a brilliant sawdust reputation June Titus and Angevine, whose names were famous as circus men, forty or fifty years ago, were the lessees; and during their absence on their summer tours the ring was covered over and it was rented as a theatre to whoever would take it, but the patronage was poor, for the old Bowery opposite monopolized the public, and well it might, for at that time, it was presided over by Thomas Hamblin, one of the handsomest men and best actors that ever trod the American stage. There, too, were the beautiful Mrs. Shaw and Miss Missoura, a sister of Tony Pastor, and one of the handsomest women in America. Lester Wallack and his cousin, James Wallack, with John Gilbert and Charles Burk, the brother of Joe Jefferson, were all members of the Bowery company. Plays were cast there as they never have been cast since, and probably will not be in the present generation. There is a play bill still extant with a cast of Julius Ceasar, at the Bowery Theatre, which never has and I doubt if it ever can be equaled. Edwin Forest, then in his zenith, was the Brutus; the elder Booth was the Cassius; Thomas Hamblin was the Mark Anthony; Mrs. Shaw, the Portia, and the rest of the cast was made up of the best actors in the city. But I wander from my subject of the old Windsor, I was saying that opposite such a theatre any rival stood but a poor chance; yet it was in that old circus that Barney Williams made his first appearance; his friends who helped him to give the exhibition, losing about forty dollars—an immense sum to that impecunious crowd; yet, though Barney went home without his supper that night, he lived long enough to accumulate a quarter of a million, and died like a gentleman at his country seat, a few miles from Brooklyn. But I have been speaking of ghosts, scarcely one remains to tell the story—Lester Wallack at seventy, and John Gilbert at eighty still tread the boards; but another decade and they, too, will have passed away and somebody else; then Broadbrim must write their story: "Vale old friends, peace to their ashes and the ashes of the Windsor."

The winter is here cold and chilly. God bless the poor!

Yours truly, BROADBRIM.

Letter from Kansas

NEODESHA, WILSON CO., Nov. 27.

After visiting at Cameron, Mo., left on the 7:20 train for Kansas. The mother of the James boys (Mrs. Samuels) lives near P. R. R. We arrived in Kansas City at 9:30. This town is what may be termed the entrance gate to Kansas and all the south western States and Territories. O, what bustle, noise and commotion! and yet what order. Our baggage was two days in advance of us but it was soon found, and after we paid two days' storage on it, we started for Neodesha. We stopped for dinner at Ottowa, and saw the bare walls of the machine shops and engine house belonging to the railroad, which were burned on Monday night before; just missed the sight by stopping in Cameron, Mo. We missed a collison on the railroad east of Chicago in which three men were killed and some wounded the morning before we passed, and on the Rock Island road two days before we passed three coaches were thrown down an embankment and torn in pieces; five killed and some wounded. We saw the broken cars which caused us to say "Thank the Lord it was not our train." We passed through a lovely country west of Kansas City twenty-five miles, but struck a very poor country of forty miles on the east and west of Humbolt. Poor soil and rocky; had not improved much since I was through it seven years ago. Between Thayer and Morehead we had pointed out to us, about one mile from the railroad, the spot where the Bender family lived. There are a few trees behind a mound which marks the place. Recently there was quite a large amount of money plowed up near tha house (so say reports.) The people here have no doubt but that the whole Bender family was made way with by a vigilance committee. At 7:30 we arrived at Neodesha found Brother Kimball and their family and their children's families all well, and the Powells are all well owning about 2,000 acres of the best river bottom in the State of Kansas. All of them have learned that the bottoms here is the place to miss the drought that often prevails here. Neodesha is situated above the junction of the Verdegras and Fall rivers. There are wide bottoms here; land is selling here at forty to fifty dollars, that is bottom land Am afraid the men are after money more than anything else, but there are Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist churches here.

Now in regard to prohibition. It is a success where the people enforce the law, but the Democrat party has taken sides with the other side and now there is no getting over it, the law is not enforced in many places. Every one says the law is good enough but cannot be enforced. But God bless the ladies they are still working with their might.

Yours, F. W. P.

THE annual reports from the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General contain much interesting matter aside from statistics. Mr. Lincoln refers to the desirability of legislation touching paymasters' bonds, which recent Army scandals have seemed to make necessary. The construction of adequate sea-coast defences is also urged and the danger of neglecting them is pointed out. The Secretary speaks hopefully of the rescue of Lieutenant Greeley and his party next year. The Postmaster-General discusses certain changes in the postal laws which he thinks would place us on as cheap a basis as that of any other nation so far as rates are concerned. He does not incline to a governmental postal telegraph line, as his predecessor, Mr. Howe, did.

THE faithful wife of Frank James, the Missouri train robber, travels five miles every day from her fathers's home to visit the bandit in jail. It was a courtship forbidden by the father of Annie Ralston, but James persisted in visiting her in a country school that she taught some miles from home, and at length she went away, ostensibly to visit some friends in Nebraska. Later James rode up to the father's house and announced the marriage, and asked the father to permit Annie to return to her old home; but the father merely ordered the youth away from his gate. James' cell is no longer provided with luxuries and he is not now a hero. He is awaiting another trial in Missouri, but he most dreads extradition to Minnesota, where his old comrades, the Younger boys, are serving a life sentence.

MARY CHURCHILL ran away from St. Louis because her parents required her to practice at the pianoforte two hours a day, and now that she has returned and began to play eighteen hours a day, rumor says that her parents are missing.

VANDERBILT'S income from U. S. bonds is $3.58 per minute.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence Coshocton Age.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.

Of course the result of the Speakership contest (chronicled elsewhere) does not satisfy all the elements of the poor old Democratic party, and it will not be surprising if we shall find that seed of future trouble have been sown. It is an undoubted fact that Mr. Carlisle more nearly represents the sentiments of the great majority of his party than any of the other candidates but there was some powerful influences brought against him, and the fight meant a good deal more than merely the choice of a man to preside over the House. Several candidates for the Presidency were interested in it, and there were railway corporations and other large interests behind, to say nothing of the troublesome tariff question underlying it all. But raid of "the solid South" upon all the positions to be disposed of, from the Speakership down, was an illustration of what we might expect to see in the future should the Democratic party ever succeed in electing a President.

The friends of Gen. Fremont, one of the fathers of the Republican party, and its first candidate for President, are considering the propriety of doing something to place him above the necessity in his old age of toiling for his daily bread. Precisely what they will be able to do I cannot say, but an attempt will probably be made to reinstate him in the army as a major general, and put him on the retired list. I learn that many Democratic Members of Congress would not object to this for the powerful influence of the Preston and Blair families, his friends believe, will be in his favor. For the sake of his noble wife, who as is well known was the daughter of Thomas Benton, I hope the movement will be successful.

The notorious Major Nickerson, who has been hiding in Canada for six or eight months to avoid arrest and court-martial, took a very peculiar way to hand in his resignation. Instead of sending it in the regular way he sent it to ex-Congressman Farwell, of Chicago, with the request that he hand it to Gen. Sheridan, which he did and the General turned it over to the Secretary of War. In this letter the interesting Major said he resigned to save the army from scandal. This caused a smile or two at the War Department, but recognizing the Major's great capacity for piling up scandal, the resignation was accepted with thanks, and as there is no way to prevent it he draws his pay up to the date of that action.

Dr. Mary Walker still continues to be one of the "characters" about Washington. Since she was dismissed from the Pension Office last summer she has wandered about town poking her nose into this or that, sometimes picking up items for the local papers. He (or she) dresses in a black suit, frock coat and unfashionably long pants, wears a diminutive silk hat and carries a slender cane She (or it) astonished a visitor to the Interior Department the other day by striking the cigar he was smoking out of his mouth, and delivering a lecture upon the enormity of the practice of using tobacco. The gentleman assailed, supposing the doctor from her attire to be a man, addressed her in very vigorous language, concluding with the intimation that if he did not believe the person who had assaulted him to be half a woman he would administer a sound thrasing.

If anybody assumes that the recent decision of the Supreme Court has set at rest the civil rights of seven millions of human beings, no greater mistake was ever made. John Brown's soul is still marching on although Governor Wise, of Virginia, thought he had killed him because he hung him. The revoicing by Lincoln of the wonderful words uttered centuries before by the sweet singer in Israel had a terrible mystic meaning, while the thunders of the battle-field mingled with the groans of the dying, but they are none the less a fact to-day. 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." Under this decision which remands to the State the civil rights of the lately enslaved, every colored man and every loyal citizen knows that the Democrats of the South swear that he shall neither be a man nor a citizen. They do not hate him as a beast of burden. They are glad to receive him on the terms of familiarity accorded to their horses and their dogs. He can be an animal, but he can not, by their consent, be a man. There was power in this Nation to cast the devil of slavery out of every black man, but not enough to cast it out of the main body of the whites. The freedom the black man received when slavery went out of him represents the United States. The Southern Democrats propose to shoot this part of the negro out of him, for that is the only part which asserts political power. They propose to degrade him and leave him illiterate, squalid and helpless, and do not intend that he shall have the light of intelligence in common with the white citizen. He is all right if he is willing to be a dog in their kennel or a pig in their straw. If he rebels and attempts to exercise the sovereign rights guaranteed to him by the constitution of his country he must face the shotgun of his incorrigible foe. The people of the North do not generally understand these race distinctions in the South. They are so immersed in business that they hear the hum of it but faintly. It may be that other sad lessons are yet to be learned of "a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel, while God is marching on."

An old time relic was brought to light by the workmen engaged in dredging the Eastern Branch channel a few days since in the wreck of a vessel, that is attracting considerable attention. The wreckage was discovered in the channel just in front of the battery and near the wharf. A portion of it was hauled out, and it was discovered that the vessel was originally about 125 feet long, copper-fastened, and had been burned, as the timbers are charred and burned. Old residents in the eastern section state that the vessel was burned by the British when they burned the Navy-Yard, Capitol, etc., during the war of 1812, and the vessel was owned by the United States Government. The wreck obstructed the channel for many years, when a portion of it was removed, the balance of it having been submerged for near two generations. Who paced the deck and manned the guns of this belligerent craft none can ever know. Surely men and generations are not a rippling wavelet on the tide of passing time

FRANKS.

John Griffin Carlisle for Speaker—Organization of Congress.

The Democratic members of Congress assembled in caucus Saturday evening to nominate a candidate for Speaker. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, Samuel S. Cox, of New York, and John S. Carlisle, of Kentucky, were presented as candidates. Mr. Carlisle was nominated on the first ballot, the vote standing thus: Carlisle, 106; Randall, 52, and Cox, 30.

An analysis of the vote shows that of the 188 votes cast, 95 were from the "Solid South," and 93 from the North and West. Of the 95 Southern votes, Mr. Carlisle received 72, Mr. Randall 19; and Mr. Cox 4. In others words, three-fourths of the "Solid South" went for the candidate of the "Solid South," and he received only 82 votes besides. North of the Pootmac and east of the Alleghanies he received only 1 vote, that of Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts. The 4 votes Mr. Cox received in the South were 1 from Arkansas, 2 from Missouri and 1 from North Carolina.

The victory is not only one for the Solid South, but also for the tariff reformers; and in this the Republicans of the East profess to see great favor for that party in the future, but there might be such a thing as being mistaken in this. High protective tariff, as believed in and advocated by Pennsylvania Republicans, will not be swallowed by the great West, and the battle cry is one that will have to be abandoned before the Presidential election of 1888, if not 1884. Tariff of twenty years ago is not needed now, and the great grain producing fields of the West and Northwest will not support it "alway, even unto the end."

The following sketch of Mr. Carlisle's life is of interest:

Mr. Carlisle has risen to National distinction with great rapidity since his first election to Congress in 1876, and who was yesterday nominated for Speaker of the House of Representatives, defeating Samuel J. Randall, is a native of Campbell, or what is now Kenton county, Kentucky, and was born September 5, 1835, being by several years the youngest of the three leading candidates for the Speakership, but the peer of any as a statesman and parliamentarian. He received, as a boy, such advantages as the common school afforded, supporting himself by his own labor, and is in the highest and best sense of the term, a self made man. He studied law at Covington, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, becoming a large and successful practitioner. He was a member of the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature for two years, was elected to the State Senate in 1866 and again in 1869, and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1871, serving until September, 1875. He declined a nomination for Presidential Elector in 1864, but was a delegate at Large from Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention of 1868, and was an alternate Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1870.

Elected to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, he was returned to the Forty-seventh without opposition, speedily becoming a central figure in the House of Representatives. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means he has been efficient ane influential whether with the majority or minority, and has at all times advocated his views of revenue reform with singular force and eloquence. In matters of political economy, there is probably no member of the House better informed, and in respect to constitutional law there is no one who stands before the bar of Kentucky with clearer or more comprehensive views. His speech upon the tariff last winter was the conspicuous feature of a memorable debate. Besides being a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the Forty-seventh Congress, he was also a member of the select Committee on Law respecting the election of President and Vice President, and of the select Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River. He is dignified and courteous in manner, but plain, unobtrusive and thoroughly Democratic in his manner of life.

John B. Clark, of Fayette, Mo., was chosen for Clerk. He entered the Confederate Army as a Lieutenant, and rose by bravery to the rank of Brigadier General. He is a typical rebel, and in his choice is again seen the hand of the Solid South.

John P. Leedom, of Ohio, was chosen for Sergeant-at-Arms. He is a resident of Adair county, has been in Congress, and is a farmer by profession.

J. G. Wintersmith, of Texas, was chosen for Doorkeeper—Solid South again; and Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, for Postmaster.

The Republican members of Congress—or a part of them—met in caucus the same evening and complimented the old officers—Speaker Keifer and others—by nominating them. Some opposition was made to Keifer, but it was without force.

Elsewhere will be found President Arthur's message—or the most salient parts thereof, at least.

Mormonism.

The problem "what shall be done with Mormonism?" bids fair to occupy a considerable share of public attention within the next year. Congress will be asked to wrestle with it, and the pulpit and press are crying out with one voice that it must go. Talmadge believes that it should be shot out, and he has many followers. Gen. Rosencranz voicing a large sentiment proposes introducing a joint sesolution in Congress, providing for a Constitutional amendment, for prohibiting Polygamy, and thinks that will solve it. Senator Edmunds thought he had solved it with his bill, but recent events have demonstrated otherwise. Varied and diversified are the plans suggested, and out of the many may be evolved the proper solution.

Thanksgiving day Henry Ward Beecher lectured upon Mormonism and gave some of his personal experience while in Salt Lake City.

He insists that Mormonism is simply a latter day interpretation of the old testament, and while the practice of polyamy is despisable, the Mormons as a people have many good traits about them, and have succeeded in conquering a country to the benefits of agriculture, that probably no other people ever would have attempted. A barren sandy desert has been reclaimed by irrigation. They are intelligent and prosperous and labor with zeal for their religion in which they all are believers, although all are not polygamists. He discusses the various plans sugested for wiping out the evil, discards them all and suggests this:

"Well, what is the other remedy? Let them alone; receive them into the Union; withdraw your soldier; let them have their church; let them be open to all the influences that are affecting the public sentiment of every other State in the Union; send their your intelligent teachers; establish schools among them as you do among the heathen; send in there those who even preach a better Gospel. Do you believe that, while we may convert the people of Asia and Africa, there is nothing in the Gospel that can touch Utah? Take persecution off of them. Go back absolutely to moral influences. Take away from them the feeling that they are singled out from all the people on this continent and held in, and denied their rights, and are abused on account of their religion. Take away all that, substitute kindness and patient teaching and preaching of the Gospel with more piety and fervor than ir is now preached to them, and wait for time. It is not likely that they are going to take possession of all the United States. If there be any such thing as the superiority of intelligence ovar ignorance; if there be any such thing as the triumph of Divine power in pure faith over an abject superstitious faith; if there be any truth in the claim that liberty emancipates man; if it be true that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is adequate to all the emergencies of depravity and wickedness, in high places and in low, it would seem to me that the way of the future is the way of religion in all the days that have gone by [Applause]. It is an odious thing to hava such a stink pot right in the midst of a Nation; we loathe the mere thought of polyamy, and yet I don't see any other way to eradicate it. So far as I can see at present there are but two courses—one is by the sword of the Government and the other is the sword of the Lord, and of the two it seems to me that I would a little rather trust to the sword of the Lord than to the sword of Gideon. [Applause]. If the New Testament cannot whip out Moses and the prophets, then it is not what it pretends to be. [Applause]."

O'Donnell Convicted.

Patrick O'Donnell, the Irishman, who murdered the Irish Informer Carey, was tried at London, England, last week, the trial closing Saturday. It was brief and pointed; only one witness being introduced for the defense, and though great eloquence expended in the prisoner's behalf, the jury were out only two hours and returned a verdict of guilty and he was sentenced to be hanged. It did not appear from evidence offered at his trial that O'Donnall was sent to kill Carey, the informer, by any secret Irish society. It was only proved that the prisoner committed the murder. But O'Donnell's behavior after he was sentenced shows him to be just such a man as would be selected to do the work of an avenger. From the hour of his arrest until that moment he showed extraordinary firmness and self control; but when he saw that self-restraint would serve him no longer, the desperate man burst forth with terrible curses and cries of defiance. It was not the conduct of a man unjustly condemned to death for killing another in self-defence; but that of a man who glorified in the result of a premeditated crime.

SECRETARY FOLGER'S VIEWS.

The Government's Receipts Greatly in Excess of Its Needs —To Reduce Them He Recommends a Further Reduction of Customs Duties Rather Than the Abolition of Internal Revenue Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The report of Secretary Folger for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, will show that the ordinary revenues of the Government for the year were as follows: Customs $214,706,497; internal revenue, $144,720,369; sales of public lands, $7,955,864; direct tax, $18,157; miscellaneous, $30,796,695; total, $398,287,582. Ordinary expenses: Civil and miscellaneous, $68,678,022; War Department, $48,911,383; Navy Department, $15,283,437; Indians, $7,362,590; pension, $66,012,574; interest on public debt, $59,106,132; total, $265,408,138; leaving a surplus revenue of $82,879,444. This is $7,300,000 more than Mr. Folger estimated that the surplus would amount to in his last annual report. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the receipts for 1883 have decreased, in customs, $5,704,233; in internal revenue, $1,777,226; in direct tax, $51,986, and in miscellaneous, $906,948. They have increased in sales of public lands, $3,202,724. Total decrease, $12,664,367. The expenditures show an increase over the year before of $7,526,697. The expenditures of the War Department increased $5,400,000; for the Navy Department, $250,000, and for pensions nearly $5,000,000, while the interest on the public debt decreased almost $12,000,000.

Since the last annual report the act of March 3, 1883, diminished the sources of internal revenue, and changed the tariff law so that the estimate made a year ago must be entirely revised. Then the receipts expected from internal revenue were $145,000,000. Now the estimated revenue is $120,000,000. The receipts from customs have fallen off proportionately. For the four months ending Nov. 1 the total receipts were $124,369,985; for the corresponding months of last year they were $144,952,992. For the same periods the expenditures were $89,918,200 and $867,06,661. By the payment of $207,000,000 of the public debt, the charge for interest will be greatly reduced. It is probable that the receipts will be about $350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1884, while the expenditures will amount to $265,000,000, leaving a surplus of $85,000,000 over and above the sinking fund.

During the last fiscal year the bonds retired amounted to $134,009,750 Since then $38,374,000 of 3 per cents have been paid, and $40,000,000 more have been called. Of this last sum, $5,000,000 have been met already, and is included in the $38,374,000.

The Secretary will again call the attention of Congress to the fact the receipts of the Government are greatly in excess of its needs. The dangers of this large surplus to the money market will be dwelt upon, and the Secretary will say that there is no method of disbursing this surplus except by payment of the public debt. Payment of the public debt, however, is now injurious to the National banking system. When all the outstanding calls are paid, the 3 per cents will be reduced to the neighborhood of $280,000,000, and of this the banks hold about $200,000,000. If payment of the public debt is permitted to go on, even this year, as it has during the last fiscal year, the existence of a good many National Banks is threatened, and this means a sensible contraction of the currency. If the income of the Government remains as it is, the Secretary of the Treasury will call at least $50,000,000 more of bonds before the end of the fiscal year, and by the enc of the fiscal year 1885 more than half the banks holding 3s as security for circulation would have to replace them with 4s at a great premium or retire their circulation, and thus contract the currency.

In discussing the mode of reducing the revenues, the Secretary will oppose the abolition of the internal revenue tax. It is estimated that this tax will yield under the present law $120,000,000, and this is at least $35,000,000 more than the revenue can be decreased. A decrease of the tax on tobacco and spirits does not necessarily argue a smaller revenue, as experience has often found. Therefore, the Secretary will recommend a still further reduction of customs duties, after a proper inquiry shall have developed what articles can best stand the reduction, Sugar at least, the Secretary thinks, ought to pay a much smaller duty than it now does. The Secretary is embarrassed by the new law which has so recently been passed that it would seem proper to give it a further trial before endeavoring to change it, but it has not accomplished the purposes which he desired to effect when he last year recommended that a reduction of revenue be made by a revision of the tariff that should reduce the duties on sugar, iron, steel, woollens, and wool, cottons and raw material. Therefore these recommendations must be substantially renewed, for the dangers of a large surplus are even more threatening than they were before the passage of the Tariff act.

The Secretary will call attention to the suggestions made by Comptroller Knox, that the rate of issue of national bank notes be increased to 90 per cent of the market value of the bonds, and that the 4s be refunded in 3s, the holders receiving a premium to be a satisfaction for the resultant loss of interest.

A BUSHEL of timothy contains 55,000,000 of seeds. The coackroach has 3,000 teeth. There are 490,000 molecules in an ant's brain,

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

CROCKETT county, Tennessee, claims to have the oldest Mayor in the world. His reported age is 114 years, and he walks seven or eight miles at a time.

Two Connecticut farmers went to law over a barrel of apples, The case has been tried five times, at an estimated cost to the litigants of $8,000, and they are still at it.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG sang "Home, Sweet Home" to the convicts in an Eastern prison, and it so worked upon them that seven of them escaped and struck out for the parental roof-tree the same night.

IN THE whole Russian empire of nearly 100,000,000 persons there are only 776 journals and periodicals of all kinds. Eighty two of these are Government gazetts and forty-four are organs of official ecclesiastical authorities.

ATSTATIONS on Russian railroads there is a grievance book, in which the traveler may inscribe his wrongs in any language, and which is periodically read by the authorities. Whether results follow the perusal is not stated.

WHILE Miss Burroll, 16 years old, was walking on the streets at New Port recently, a man seized her around the neck, and before she could free herself he cut off her long hair, which she wore in a braid, and disappeared.

THE Penobscot Indians, who have been a part of the history of Maine for 300 years, have intermarried until they have become almost white. Oldtown, the seat of their mission, has decreased from a population of 8,000 in 1625, to a mere hamlet of a few hundred souls in 1883.

A HALF breed with three squaws, all heavily laden with skins, complacently permitted his oldest squaw to go ahead and test the ice as he was about to cross the Missouri near Mandan. She broke through repeatedly, and had to extricate herself as best she could, the noble son of the forest coolly smoking his pipe meantime, and awaiting the discovery of a safe crossing for himself and his younger squaws.

THE detectives are again telling the story of the revival that occurred in the jail at Hartford, Conn. The prisoners held their religious meetings in a room given them for that purpose. The zeal ran especially to music, and the songs were of the shouting kind. Great progress was made, and an abundant harvest seemed certain; but it was accidently discovered that the sick absentees were busily sawing the bars in another cell.

THE Evansville, [Ind.] Journal says a report from twenty neighboring counties of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois as to the condition of business and industry, shows a largely increased acreage of wheat over 1882, and that all other farm products are plentiful and commanding good prices. The credit systems are not so generally employed as formerly by farmers. There is less borrowing and more prompt payment of bills. All agree that the outlook is encouraging.

THE many deaths from trichinosis in Saxony may have the effect of exploding European legislation against the American hog. France, finding that these deaths were produced by German meat, and that no such slaughter from American pork ever occurred anywhere, seems likely to lead the way in abrogating the edicts against New World swine. This might be a wise step, for Congress will soon assemble, and it might take little valid excuse to call out retaliatory legislation as an offset against these edicts.

THE copy of Gov. Butler's proclamation sent to the Jewish synagogue, corner of Church and Winchester streets, Boston, has been returned to the Secretary of State with the following endorsement: "Returned by Alfred A. Marcus of Zion's Holy Prophets of Israel's Congregation, being decidedly off color and full of moral and religious flaws, our Orthodox Jewish congregation adopting President Arthur's, which he kindly sent us, that being perfect in color, shape, and purity of religious sentiments."

THE XLVIIIth Congress, which met at noon Monday, will have 325 members in the House—thirty-two more than was in the last House. It is evident that this will not aid in the dispatch of public business: If each additional member introduces the average number of bills, and makes the usual number of speeches, the pages of the Congressional Record will be considerably increased. In the last Democratic Congress over 10,000 bills were introduced. If the same proportion is maintained in the present Congress, the business of the junk-dealer will be greatly improved.

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THE Klinker of the Mushroom poured out his soul in a love-laden poem, acrostically composed, last week. Gushing.

THE Ohio delegation in Congress voted six for Randall, five for Cox, and two for Carlisle. Hon. Beriah Wilkins voted for Cox.

A SOLID South shows its hydra head in the organization of the Lower House of Congress. Is it pleasing to Northern Democrats?

THERE is only one colored man in Congress—O'Hara, of North Carolina. His name would indicate that he was an Irishman, but he is a genuine "nagur."

A PILOT boat was run down by a steamship, near New York, Monday, and all on board—ten in number—were drowned. Said to have been the result of carelessness.

NOT a word can be found in the Coshocton Democrat expressing approval or disapproval of the election of Carlisle to the Speakership; nor is there anything about the tariff on wool being restored. Why this silence?

SINCE Mr. Bargar has commenced worshipping at the Standard Oil shrine, the Mushroom rag, which used to profess such undying admiration for Senator Pendleton, has flopped, and is trotting along behind the heels of the great politician.

IS THE Columbus Sunday Herald a "masher?" At least it "mashed" THE AGE's "Advice to the girls—about mashers," but fails to give credit. If, however, THE AGE can be of benefit to the Columbus girls, we can forgive the scissor fiend of the Herald.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has deeded to New York City his property known as Grammarcy Park, together with his books, to be used as a public library. The property is worth one million, and a liberal endowment will be made for sustaining the library.

CAN any of our Democratic exchanges that were so tearfully affected by the lamentable position into which the wool growers of the State were placed by the reduction of the tariff on wool, suck any comfort from the election of Carlisle to the Speakership?

COL. A. K. MCCLURE, editor of the Philadelphia Times, an independent Democratic newspaper, says, and that emphatically, that the election of Carlisle to the Speakership, and the evidence of the presence of the Solid South, has insured the election of a Republican President in 1884.

SINCE the Solid South has shown its hand so boldly in the organization of the House, there is talk among some portions of the Stalwarts about Grant in 1884. It is nonsensical, perhaps, to notice it, but if the Republican party wants to commit suicide, the best way to do it would be to nominate Grant. Its burial would be permanent.

THE Democrats of the Lower House in Congress are in trouble, and there is no perceptible way to escape therefrom. There are 196 Democratic members, and only 140 offices within their gift. The trouble lies in dividing these 140 offices among the 196 so as to give each man a test to dispose of. Here is a chance for an inventor.

FOUR burglars cracked a safe at New Washington, O., and were pursued by the Marshal to Shelby, where he overtook and ordered them to surrender. They opened fire on him and shot twice. He returned the fire and killed one. The remainder fled, the citizens in pursuit. One man in pursuit was killed. The burglars were finally captured.

THE conservative tone of Speaker Carlisle's inaugural, as applying to tariff revision, does not please the ultra free trade sentiment of the West and South. Edgar M. Johnson, Judge Hoadley's law partner, said a few days ago:

"Mr. Carlisle is talking free trade, but he is just such a free trade man as I am myself; that is, a free trade man in theory and a protectionist in practice."

And now the free traders are beginning to believe Mr. Johnson knew whereof he spoke.

Another Republican Victory.

Reading the Republican newspapers we learn that the Republican party has achieved another victory. Already the President has been elected in 1884, and the spoils are being paroceled out to new applicants, and old feasters at the public crib are becoming more fat and saucy. It is a magnificent victory, and the cranks are all jolly. In fact, Mark Tapley's jollity is put to blush beside the exhuberant condition of these Republican seers, who have gone off half cocked; and though the noise of the explosion is great, it is simply cotton and powder, and the damage done can all be measured up in a waste basket.

Thomas Carlyle, the Sage of Chelsea (not the new Speaker, remember) in want of a term to express contempt for certain things, often coined one, and on one occasion he spoke of the "exhuberant jackassery" of certain individuals, and the term can be most appropriately applied to those Republican editors that have furnished the theme for this article.

No sooner was the news telegraphed from Washington that the Democrats had chosen Carlisle, of Kentucky, for Speaker, than at once the cry was set up that it was a blow at American industries, and that because of the dissatisfaction that will be created among business interests the Republicans will be victorious next year. Well, that is good enough; we want to see the Republicans victorious ne xt ye and believe they will be, but the victory is not won yet, and this senile-like cry is apt to do harm, and revert to the good of the Democrats.

Early in the recent campaign in this State, or, in fact, just after the Democratic Convention, the cry was set up at once by these lantern-jawed cranks, with more wind than brains, that the Democracy were already defeated, that Judge Foraker would have a walkover, and all that was necessary was for the boys to lay back on their oars, watch the Democrats fight among themselves, and in January, soon to reach us, we would all go to Columbus and participate in the division of the spoils. Judge Foraker did have a walk-over—that is, he was walked over—in fact, he was left as beautifully as anything we ever saw; and yet these addle-pated dummies insist on pursuing the same course with regard to the contest next year.

The proper course to pursue is to quit this brag and bluster, attend strictly to business, take advantage of the mistakes made by the Democracy, and appeal to the better sense of the people.

Republicans of Ohio have had experience with the bravado way of conducting campaigns; now let them get down to reason and all will be well.

Mr. Bargar Playing Double Again.

The Columbus correspondent of the Commercial-Gazette thus lays bare so ne of Mr. Bargar's double dealing, and consequent curses deep and loud from his political brethern:

The row at the National Capital over the Speakership having been disposed of, the canvass in this State for Speaker of the House will soon loom up again. There is evidence of bad blood, caused by the position occupied by Hon. Gil. H. Bargar. The recognized candidates for Speaker are Henry Bohl, of Washington; Marsh, of Mercer, L. A. Brunner, of Wyandot, with two or three other possibilities. The three gentlemen named have made more or less of a canvass of the State, and some of them say with the understanding that Bargar would not be a candidate under any circumstances. He is reported to have so expressed himself publicly here and elsewhere. Now it is said that Bargar says while he is not a candidate for the position of Speaker, yet if the place is tendered him he will accept. This position does not go down well with, at least, some of the other candidates. They think that, if Bargar desires the place, he should, at least, come out openly and above board, and make a straightforward contest; they do not like this guerrilla sort of warfare. It is claimed that it puts Bargar in the position of being indispensable to the party, and is as much as to say that, if the party can not get along without him, he is willing to take the crumb that others have been contesting for.

Again, it is believed that the little Democratic ring who have arrogated to themselves the duty of running things in this State, are not exactly satisfied with either of the pronounced candidates, and are shifting about for some one who will be their subservient tool. If Bargar will consent to become the instrument of these designing chaps, he will no doubt have the honor of bearing their colors in the coming fray, and in that event the tussel for Senator will be a very conspicuous factor in the contest for Speaker, if it does not become the one of all-absorbing interest. The fight for Speaker will no doubt assume gigantic proportions ere long. The elements are at work to make it such, and, as soon as the gang get back from Washington, much music may be expected.

Why Carlisle Was Chosen.

The election of Carlisle to the Speakership, was not so much because he was a tariff reformer as because he is the candidate of the Solid South.

After more than twenty years of Republican rule, the Democrats are so anxious for power that they are willing to adopt any means, or pursue any course, to succeed.

The South having failed to conquer the Nation by war, clasped hands with the Democrats of the North to secure power, and the poor lickspitals bend the knee and do the bidding of their Southern masters.

Democracy wants power, and it can be depended upon that they are not going headlong into changing present accepted laws of business, with the danger of injuring the party. The South they have solid, and they will attempt to not alienate their Northern brethern, thereby hoping to win in the great National contest in 1884.

But it was because of the Solid South, and solid South sympathies and views as held and advocated by Carlisle, that he was chosen Speaker.

He was not a rebel soldier—in fact was a Union sympathizer, but his idea of State rights is in harmony with the Solid South; and for that reason he was chosen.

In a speech at Cynthiana, Ky., while a candidate for Congress, six years ago, as reproduced in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, Mr. Carlisle is reported to have said:

"I deny that the United States is a Nation. It is a vicious system that has destroyed sovereign States and oppressed nine millions of people in the South. If a State has no right of secession, she certainly has the right of revolution. The Republican party wants another amendment to the Constitution. Why do they want it? Is it not that the Government shall take the school fund into its own hands, and appoint a Commissioner who shall select the teachers and series of books to be used in the schools, and your child and my child be denied the right to learn the alphabet except in such a book as shall learn them to forget Washington, Jackson, Jefferson, and the statesmen of Virginia and the South? The most infamous order ever issued was that of the Attorney General only a few days ago, which caused sixty companies of soldiers to march to South Carolina to take charge of the ballot-box and overawe the voters of that poor, downtrodden State, the paradise of carpet-baggers and scalawags. But the day will come when South Carolina will, under Democratic rule, take her place beside Virginia and other sovereign States, and rid herself of the barbarous political buzzards of the North that have fed on her carcass for the last eleven years, and robbed white and black without discrimination."

Isn't it plain to be seen why he is the darling of the Solid South?

An Epidemic of Crime.

Is the world growing worse? It appears so. Within the past few weeks there have been committed such a series of horrible crimes that the whole world shudders.

At Long Island the Maybee women, three in number, were mysteriously murdered; in Wisconsin the Crouch family, three in number, and at Laconia, Vt., four more met the same fate. Near Cincinnati, a father being enraged at his child, because of disobedience, sent a bullet crashing through its brain; and out in Indiana one man murders a girl and a howling mob adds greater sin to the crime already committed, by taking the murderer's life. Near New York city Phœbe Paulin, a beautiful young girl, is waylaid in a lonely place and murdered. In fact, this is only a few of the more horrible ones. The daily press is filled with accounts of horrors, and each day reveals something worse than that recorded on the previous one.

The human race appears to profit by example, but not for good. One ghastly crime appears to beget one more revolting.

What is the conclusion? Is the world growing worse? Who will answer?

THE letters written by Mr. F. W. Powell during the past few weeks contain information that should give instruction to those temperance people who can see no good in anything but prohibition, pure and simple. Mr. Powell is known throughout the county as an earnest and active temperance man, and labored with great zeal for the success of the Second Amendment during the recent campaign in this State; hence conclusions arrived at by him are unbiased, as against prohibition. Writing from Missouri he said: "Missouri is awake on the temperance question. High license appears to be doing well here." This week, writing from Kansas, he says, "There is no use denying it, the law (prohibition) is not enforced in many places." It does not require wisdom sufficient to see through a mill stone to discover which State is doing the most towards regulating and controlling the liquor traffic.

GOV.-ELECT HOADLY has been interviewed by the irrepressible Gath, and here is the result:

Mr. Hoadly said that his own election was due to the liquor question, especially to the menacing vote for Prohibition, which issue, he said, would not tranquilize, as it was in the brains of a large Republican contingent, and the Prohibition candidate had once received 16,000 votes. He said that the Reoublican party was a powerful organization and recuperative, but that the Puritan and the worldly wings of it could no more agree than the Presbyterian and Independents under the Long Parliament.

Of course there is nothing particularly new in the information conveyed by the Governor, but it will be well for those cranky individuals who insist that it was the reduction of the tariff on wool that was responsible for the Republican defeat to forever after hold their peace.

THE New York Sun, in asking a question, imparts some information that will not find place in the columns of Democratic newspapers in Ohio, that were so tearfully affected over the reduction of the tariff on wool. It says:

The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives having definitely planted themselves upon the doctrine of free trade, *and having declared their hostility to every form, degree, and kind of tariff protection toward American industry*, it becomes an interesting question how far they will be able to draw to their party the Republican free traders of the country.

Does that sound as if the tariff on wool will be restored?

THE New York Sun takes the Cincinnati News Journal to task for its exceeding great joy over what it calls the free trade victory in the election of Carlisle, and says its course is inconsistent with that pursued in the recent campaign in this State. But then Democracy, as practiced and taught in these later years, is inconsistent with the welfare of mankind, as all the observing world are well aware. The Sun, in concluding, its arraignment of the News-Journal, pointedly asks: "Had the issue in Ohio been free trade, would Judge Hoadly have been elected?" Echo answers, "Would he?"

THERE is a suspicion abroad that has taken root deeply in the brain of many public men, and gives them the nightmare, too—that Hon. James G. Blaine is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, and an exchange pointedly says:

"Blaine has made his bid. He offers $86,000,000 of other people's money for the nomination."

The Eastern Troubles.

The condition of affairs between France and China has not altered to any extent since the last issue of THE AGE. At Haidzuong, where the Black Flags, or Anamites, attacked on the 17th, a state of siege has been declared by the French Commander. France has not yet taken a decided stand, but there is a general clamor for war, on the ground that the honor of the country is at stake.

In the Soudan, there is but little news. The raid of the False Prophet is temporarily, at least checked. Baker Pasha with Egyptian forces is prepared to march against him. England has been asked to exercise friendly offices with the Porte to obtain permission for Egyptians to enlist recruits in Turkey for the Soudan.

The False Prophet has a considerable following well armed and equipped for war, and the conflict bids fair to be destructive.

Bad on the Mothers-in-Law.

The mothers-in-law should rise in their dignity, and with broom stick and unloosed tongue make a raid upon a New York Justice, who declares from the bench that "some people say mothers-in-law are an abused class, but since I have been on the bench I have had before me over one thousand cases of abandonment, and in almost every instance the aforesaid relative made all the trouble."

But what is the world to do. Mothers-in-law are necessary evils—can't get along without them, and if an effort should be made to abandon the business of creating mothers-in-law, fully two-thirds of the human race would at once either commit suicide, or be fit subjects for the Lunatic Asylum.

A Conscientious Saloon Keeper.

A saloon keeper at Miamisburg, Montgomery county, has a business card with the following on the back thereof:

"To all whom it may concern: Know ye that, by the payment of $225, I am permitted to retail intoxicating liquors at my saloon in this city. To the wife who has a drunkard for a husband, or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, I say emphatically, give me notice in person of such case, or cases, in which you are interested, and all such shall be excluded from my place. Let mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers do likewise, and their requests will be kindly regarded. I pay a heavy tax for the privilege of selling liquors, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards or minors, or to the poor or destitute. I much prefer that they save their money and put it where it will do the most good to their families. There are gentlemen of honor, and men of money who can afford it, and it is with those that I desire to trade. ****"

Give the Old Maids a Chance.

An Erie, Pennsylvania, lady has assumed the character of a benefactress. While perusing her own crude notions of happiness, she thoughtlessly wrote her name down among the bright ones of the world's history. In fact she has set an example to the old maids of the country that are burning and thirsting for a husband, that is likely to be pursued with wisdom and tenacity to such a degree, as to alleviate much suffering and create enjoyment in like ratio. Of course, we understand that all the old maids are not wanting husbands—in fact they look upon the male population with disgust and horror, but then there are some that are not thus constituted and in behalf of the great majority we at once proceed to lay this well defined plan before them. Now, come, dears, we are of a modest temperament and we beseech you don't all make a break for us at once to pour out your fervent thanks. You are welcome to the information—"free gratis for nothing"—and we will take our pay in the self consciousness of having performed our duty. But here is the plan.

While Court was in session at Erie, Pennsylvania, last Saturday, an exceedingly beautiful and well-dressed, intelligent lady applied to the Judge to have a marriage ceremony performed. The Judge expressing willingness to tie the nuptial knot, the lady beckoned to a rough looking specimen of humanity in breeches, who came shuffling forward, and clasping hands with the fair lady answered the necessary questions, and they were declared man and wife. No sooner was the knot tied than she bade him go, or he would miss his train. He vamoosed and the lady explained: She had hired him to marry her, to protect her from her own frailties. She loved another man, but for some reason unexplained, she could not marry him. Fearing to trust herself in his presence, she hired a tramp to marry her and then leave, that she might be able to say to her persistent lover that she could not wed him because she already possessed a husband. The tramp-like individual was willing to turn a few dollars and consented to play husband for a short time. It was a strange freak—an uncertain way to dodge a persistent lover, and will not be generally practiced by the fair and gushing maidens of the land who are not happy unless in love; but the example, as we said in the outset, may be pursued with pleasure and profit by the old maids who are in dispair as the years go fleeting by and the necessary animal in breeches does not appear.

After reaching that age when all prospect has vanished, all that will be necessary to prefix the much desired "Missus" to their name will be to stand on the street corner, hail the first tramp that passes by, make known their wishes, slip a few dollars into his hand, and a few more into the itching palm of the neighboring minister and the work is done. As cold weather is approaching the tramp husband will no doubt make the contract sufficiently binding to live with the maiden by whom he is bought until the balmy breezes of spring, with a halo of loveliness, and green and inviting pastures new appear, when he can safely take up the accustomed summer jaunt, to steal chickens and frighten lonely house-wives. The maiden wife would no doubt feel lonely thereat, but she would be comforted in the thought of possessing a *man*, and the tramp would be blessed in having secured a winter's lodging.

To facilitate the plan here suggested, it might be well for the old maids to hire a house and share it in common. An appropriate sign might be hung out—something after this style: "Husbands wanted—Old Maids Refuge—Winter Quarters for Travelers on Foot—Bed, Board and Wife Furnished—Help us Quick or we Perish."

That the plan suggested will not be received with favor at once there is no doubt, but in time to come, we shall see them grasping it. A tramp husband will be better than a cat, and the world will be spared the usual winter depredations by this class of bummers.

A Salary Grab Legislature.

Early last spring the Governor of Pennsylvania called the Legislature in extra session, and harvest is past and the summer is ended and winter approaches, and these cranks in the guise of statesmen are still hammering away at Harrisburg, and the duty for which they were called together to perform—make an apportionment—has not been accomplished. The past six weeks has been spent in squabbling about the pay and a bill was finally passed allowing them ten dollars per day, but Gov. Pattison very sensibly vetoed it. Then it was these public servants rose to the very height of statesmanship and passed the bill over his veto. It is safe to say but precious few of these statesmen will be returned.

Congress.

Congress convened Monday.

In the Senate President *pro tem* Edmunds called that body to order, prayer was offered, the credentials of new Senators were read, the oath of office administered, a resolution adopted notifying the President and House that they were ready for business, and an adjournment made to Tuesday.

In the House, after roll call by Clerk McPherson of the old House, Mr. Carlisle was nominated for Speaker by Judge Geddes for the Democrats and Mr. Keifer by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, for the Republicans. Mr. Carlisle after being elected addressed the House. After thanking them for the honor conferred, he touched upon public affairs, and said:

"I am sure, gentlemen, that all matters of legislation presented to this Congress will receive from you such careful consideration as the magnitude and character of the interests involved require, and that your action upon them will be wise, conservative, and patriotic. Sudden and radical changes of the laws and regulations affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the people ought never to be made, unless imperatively demanded by some public emergency, and in my opinion, under existing circumstances, such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject. [Applause]. Many reforms are undoubtedly necessary, and it will be your duty, after a careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings, to decide how far they should extend, and when and in what manner they should be made. [Applause]. If there be any who fear that your action in this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest, or even afford reasonable cause for alarm, I am quite sure they will be agreeably disappointed. [Applause]. What the country has the right to expect is strict economy of administration in every department of the government, just and equal taxation for public purposes, a faithful observance of the limitations of the Constitution, and a scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of the great body of the people, in order that they be protected; for Congress has the power to protect them against encroachments from every direction. Whatever can be done under the circumstances surrounding us to meet this expectation ought to be done."

Mr. Carlisle was chosen as a revenue reformer, which many have been free to interpret to mean free trade, but we fail to see anything bordering upon free trade in his inaugural.

Mr. Carlisle took the iron clad oath, and then proceeded to the swearing in of the members by the clerk. Organization was not completed Monday when adjournment was made.

Tuesday, both Houses met at noon. Twelve bills were introduced in the Senate, the most important ones being by Mr. Sherman and Mr. Edmunds respectively: To provide for the issue of circulation to National banks, allowing the circulation to be issued for ninety per cent. of the market value of the bonds, instead of the face value.

To provide further protection of colored citizens of the United States against the violation of certain rights secured by the Constitution; also, to establish a postal telegraph system.

In the House a running debate was engaged in upon the proposal to seat Manning, of Mississippi, who was a candidate against Chalmers. Manning holds a certificate, although Chalmers had more than 1400 majority, the certificate being issued to Manning because of an error having been made in Chalmer's name. It was a partisan debate, but can result in no particular advantage one way or the other. The President's Message was received and read, and adjournment made until Wednesday. The most salient points of the Message will be found on page 2.

Wednesday in the Senate Mr. Hoar presented a joint resolution from the Massachusetts Legislature opposing convict labor on public works by the United States. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, a bill repealing the internal revenue. Bills were also introduced to reorganize the Legislature of Utah and some of minor importance.

In the House the day was quiet, and adjournment soon made out of respect for the death of Thos. H. Hendon, of Alabama. A resolution was passed to adjourn Thursday as soon as they meet until Monday.

LETTER FROM COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 3, '83.

The two leading sensations of the day in Columbus are the High School muddle and in which a fight is being made against the "gilt-edged" curriculum of the High School, and, second, the grumbling indulged in over the arbitrary action of the State Board of Agriculture in buying a new plot as a site for the State Fair. The first has assumed no formidable dimensions, and and is mainly confined to card-writers who are anonymously digging the ribs of the School Board.

THE STATE FAIR MUDDLE.

Whatever the outcome between the State Board of Agriculture and the County Board may be, it has grown to serious dimensions already. Certain citizens of Columbus guaranteed $10,000 to the State Board on condition that the State Fair be located at Columbus on the county fair grounds. Of this amount $7,000 to $8,000 has been paid in; these subscriptions were mainly from business men and were governed by a legitimate business principle. The question now agitated is as to what is to become of the money thus subscribed, in case the site of the State Fair is changed?

The contract between the State and county fair boards expressly states that the State Fair shall be held for a period of twenty-five years at the county fair grounds. One or two gentlemen of the respective boards in an endeavor to manage the business as though it was of a private nature, have brought about an open rupture between the boards the result of which cannot be predicted at this time. The public slumbered and all was supposed to be quiet in the State Fair circles; but the State Board of Agriculture have bought a new site here and the public was hoodwinked. The site is much better than the old one by all odds, however. Let us give the other side of the story.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Secretary Chamberlain of the State Board says that the contract with the county society provides that if $40,000 in improvements are made during the twenty-five years lease the lease may be renewed for another twenty-five years; otherwise improvements so made are to become the property of the county society. With respect to the contributions from local sources it was also learned from Mr. Chamberlain that while the railroads had promptly paid their subscriptions, nearly $3,000 of the citizens fund had not been liquidated, and the Secretary would like to have them step up to the trough and liquidate their little bills which he held. The abuse showered on the State Board does not suit that august body. Meanwhile the county board has gotten ready for business and proposes "to rip the State Board of Agriculture up the back" as a prominent member expressed himself. The whole thing is in a terrible muddle.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home, at Xenia, has been submitted and shows 631 children at the Home, 135 of whom were full orphans; 123 were received during the year; 800 were cared for during the year, the average being about 12 years old; during the present year 96 will arrive at the age of 16 and will be discharged. One hundred children are being cared for at the different county homes; the children in the county homes are all transferred to the Orphans' Home at the age of 11 in order that they may learn some trade. The per capita cost of maintaining the children at the Home is $145 per year.

Superintendent Hart, of the State Board of corrections and charities has sent a copy of his annual report to Dr. Byers of the Ohio State Board; he speaks highly of several Ohio institutions he visited. He says that while the Ohio State Board of charities is less elaborate in organization than those of Illinois and Michigan, it is probably more effective. The members, including Governor Foster, manifesting much interest and devoting study to their work. He considers the Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit work houses as simply well administered prisons which do not effect much reformation as there is but little time to make good impressions on the inmates who only come for from ten to ninety days "Worn out drunks and vagrants are recruited for a new campaign." Speaking of the institution for the blind he was very much pleased by what he saw there. The cottage plan for the insane found favor in his eyes. He deprecates reorganization of well-officered institutions for political reasons. In Minnesota there has been no changes in superintendency of any of the State institutions for eight years. These observations of Superintendent Hart are very interesting as showing us how we look through other eyes.

GOVERNOR FOSTER ENDORSED.

The critics may say all manner of evil against Governor Foster, but for all that he is a good-hearted and generous man. He has at all times a deep interest in the welfare unfortunate. The Board of State Charities gave him this hearty endor at its last meeting: "Resolved th thanks of this Board are due and by tender to Governor Foster efficient aid and sympathy that rendered to this Board durin whole period of his administrati for the uniform courtesy exten him to the Board and to its ind members, and we desire to p record our high appreciation valuable services in the manag of our public institutions, to the ent prosperity of which he h doubtedly contributed."

The *Capital* of this city says *Capital* can certify to the non-p manner in which the public tions have been conducted unde ernor Foster, efficient Democrat retained regardless of politics." rule party spirit has always into the government of our pub stitutions, and more's the pity. er party has gained by the syste the institutions have suffered. ter day is coming. There when better judgment rules, a between party politics and pub stitutions. The State should ma they be governed by an enlig policy, and not by party feeling

"JOHN GEE'S" DEFEAT.

The Democratic Members in gress presented Leedom's na Sergeant-at-Arms, and he was over "Johngee." Johnny M was prominent in the defeat o G. Thompson. McLean seems part of a political syndicate wh cludes the Standard Oil Compan Samuel J. Tilden. Thompson was too impotent owing to im ousness to cope with the big c tions and capitalists. He ca home now.

Later. The mangled rema John G. Thompson are enroute Washington, in charge of Johnn Lean and Allen O'Myers. Due of the wake will be given and time when the political stiff planted. Let us take up a collec that our martyred "Johngee" w have to walk home. But co think about it he's past walking dead. He's dead. Here's Jo epitaph:

"Remember, George, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
But now my stiff lies 'neath the soil,
Prepare for death from Standard Oil"

A carefully compiled list of ences of the Legislators as to S is as follows: Pendleton 38, Pay Ward 8, Converse 4, Geddes 1, 1, Morgan 1, and 8 doubtful. 42 sary for choice. FARR

THE prospectus of the Wh Intelligencer, one of the best in the country appears on pag Read it.

All things have some kind of a ard by which their worth are to timated.

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Good Reliable Goods at Reaso able Prices.

Please call and examine and be convinced.

Old Stand, Main St.,
JNO. G. MAGAW,
Coshocton, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1883.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

GLEANINGS.

George Gould, son of Jay Gould, is to marry Miss Carrie Astor.

It takes Wilkie Collins six months to write a story.

Herbert Spencer's works are appearing in Japanese.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, subscribes for 200 newspapers.

Mary Anderson says the Prince of Wales is not half so black as he has been painted.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works turn out enough steel rails in a day to lay eight miles of track.

Indianapolis hearse-drivers complain that they are not allowed to smoke pipes while the funeral is going on.

William M. Evarts is getting thinner and more nervous than ever, and now weighs scarcely 100. Nevertheless the ex-Secretary is still a hard worker, and reaps over $100,000 a year from his law practice.

A young man near Abbeville, Ala., contracted with a farmer to work for him a year for his daughter and a double-barreled shot-gun. The contract has been faithfully performed, and the young man is now the possessor of his double prize.

The London *Telegraph* thinks that the time is not far distant when every nightfarer will carry his own ray of electricity about him, inclosed within the compass of a machine not larger than the watch now ticking in his pocket.

Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, who is eccentric, received a letter asking for his assistance in the building of the Baptist church. He replied that he could not leave the Senate long enough to be of much service, and that he was not a good stonemason anyway.

Denver, Col., contains more Chinese women than any other American city outside of California. They appear on the street clad in white loose trousers, gayly bedecked in gaudy colors, and always carrying an immense red or silk handkerchief in one hand and a parasol in the other.

The altitudes at which vine culture ceases in different countries are said to be the following: In Wurtemburg at 1,000 to 1,500 feet; in Switzerland and the Tyrol, 1,700 feet; on the southern slope of the Alps, 2,000 feet; in Sicilia, 3,000 feet; in Teneriffe, 3,000 feet; on the Himalayas, 10,000 feet.

The hotels of America have won good opinions from our distinguished foreign guests of the season. Lord Coleridge said they have "attained perfection;" Matthew Arnold is "pleased" with them; Irving refers to one of them as a "haven of rest," and Miss Terry "had no idea of their elegance."

The stone upon which General Washington stood when he took the oath of office as the first President of the United States, is now set in the wall of the main corridor of Bellevue Hospital, New York, but is to be incorporated into the monument now in course of erection on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building.

People are tatooed by a professional in New York for show purposes; the Circassian woman is a Pennsylvania girl with her hair frizzed on end; the Albino boy is a Norwegian emigrant with white hair, eyebrows and eyelashes; the Fiji chiefs are Italians of somber hue, and the cannibals are ex-waiters of Senegambian blood from 10-cent restaurants.

The Vatican Library contains nearly 220,000 printed volumes and 25,600 manuscripts, of which 19,641 are in Latin, 3,613 in Greek, 609 in Hebrew, 900 in Arabic, 460 in Syriac, 79 in Coptic, 1 in Samaritan, 71 in Ethioplan, 65 in Persian, 13 in Armenian, 64 in Turkish, 21 in Indian, 20 in Slav, 2 in Iberian, 10 in Chinese and some in Sanscrit

Dr. Freire, of Rio Janeiro, has been experimenting, with encouraging results, in the matter of preventing yellow fever by inoculation, as we do small-pox. He uses an "attenuated" preparation of the germs of the fever, and expresses the firm conviction that the dread disease can thus be robbed of its fatal quality, at least, if not entirely prevented.

Of the late Captain Mayne Reid, the London *Standard* says, There was not a word in his books which a schoolboy could not safely read aloud to his mother and sisters;" and the *Pall Mall Gazette* adds: "He has gone somewhat out of fashion of late years—the more's the pity for the schoolboy of the period."

Mother Shipton's prophecy having failed to bring about the end of the world at the appointed time, another very old prediction is now brought forward. It is expressed in a French stanza, and clearly proves the end of the world in 1886, when Good Friday falls on April 23 (St. George's Day), Easter Day on April 25 (St. Mark's Day), and Corpus Christi, on St. John the Baptist's Day. It might be well to see whether 1886 complies with the conditions.

General Steedman left a young wife with five children to care for and no property. Three of these children were theirs, one an infant. The other two were Steedman's grandchildren. His son Lewis was a soldier, whose wife died some seven or eight years ago. Lewis died a year later and left the children to the care of their grandfather. It was then that he married to make a home for them. There is no provision for them.

It is a curious and probably unsuspected fact that Chicago, all but a thousand miles in the interior, is in some sense the largest port of entry in the United States. Thus in 1881, its aggregate of arrivals and of clearances was 29 more than New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco combined, and 14 more than New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans combined. The total of arrivals at all the ports of the United States in that year was 43,209, of which 26,027, or considerably more than half, were at Chicago.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a policy of life insurance is not made void by the suicide of the insured person while insane. The insured person in the case that came before the court was Israel Ferguson, and the insurance company was the Manhattan Life. Ferguson hanged himself in Central Park on April 14, 1876, and the company refused to pay on the ground that it was expressly provided in the policy that if the insured should die by suicide the policy should be null and void. In the Circuit Court for this district judgment was rendered for Ferguson's heirs and upon appeal the tribunal of last resort has affirmed this judgment, with costs and interest. The Supreme Court holds that self-killing by an insane person is not a death by suicide within the meaning of the condition inserted in the policy.

"In these days of long life," says the *St. James' Gazette*, "it would not be surprising were the Emperor William to survive the Iron Chancellor, as he has survived so many of his old servants and friends. Prince Bismarck's catarrh becomes increasingly troublesome, and he has had to give up his cigar and his glass of wine. The Emperor it is said, was never better, and still enjoys his wine and tobacco. It is remarkable that, although he has long been famous as one of the most vigorous men of his time, William I. was an exceedingly feeble child. It was not, indeed, until he gave himself up to military exercises that he became robust. The Kaiser has always been a very moderate man, and to this day his dinner rarely consists of more than five dishes, from which he makes a choice. Although the cellars of the Imperial Palace at Berlin are full of the finest wines of all countries, including the Rhine vintages of the famous years 1628 and 1680, 'of which the bouquet alone is a poem,' the Emperor rarely touches them, and usually contents himself with a glass or two of somewhat ordinary Moselle."

The Prehistoric Man.

Some months ago, when the discovery of the track of the prehistoric man caused so much interest in scientific circles, *The Appeal* suggested that the track be followed in the direction indicated by them when they disappeared at the edge of the wall, and the mound east of the prison quarry be explored. No one, however, seemed to consider this suggestion of any importance, and when Prof. Harkness' attention was called to it he held that there were no indications about the mound to show that it owed its shape to any human agency. The fact that the tracks pointed directly toward the mound he considered merely a coincidence. Several other gentlemen who came to Carson from San Francisco to visit the tracks were of the same opinion, and it was not deemed expedient to uncover the tracks from the quarry to the mound, on account of the distance—half a mile—and the expense involved.

It happened, however, that Andy Shannon and John Melrose, two miners who came to the state recently from the Gunnison district, visited the prison, and after examining the tracks, paid a visit to the peculiar dome-shaped piece of earth and rock which lies a few hundred yards to the left of the state prison road as one comes toward the prison from Virginia City. They began to run a tunnel into the mound three weeks ago, entering from the east side, and when they first encountered signs indicating that the place was once inhabited, they had made a progress of eight feet. They found pieces of charcoal in the rock, and a few large teeth which evidently belonged to a human jaw. One was nearly three inches long, and Mayo Greenlaw, the dentist of this city, pronounced it a human tooth. During the next eight feet they found charcoal in abundance, together with arrow heads, a cooking utensil, and one flint knife. The cooking utensil was an earthen pot which had evidently been burned to make it hard, and the knife was made of flint and had a keen edge. The earthen vessel referred to would hold about a gallon, and had been broken. The two parts fitted together and the edge plainly showed that it had been submitted to the action of heat. A stone war club was also found, and yesterday the two men brought it to *The Appeal* office. It looked as if a hole had been bored in a piece of stone and a handle driven in, after which the handle had petrified. Pieces chipped off showed the grain of the wood, and it required very careful handling. The head, however, was of flint and hard. They also showed what at first they thought was a piece of precious metal, but what seemed on a closer inspection to be base copper.

They are still pushing the tunnel ahead, hoping to find something which will be of more importance. They expected to find some sort of a room inside the mound, but so far have been disappointed. The ground is quite soft in places, and appears rather a heterogeneous mixture of loose earth and stones than any well-defined geological formation. The two men claim that they have located the mound and will allow no one else to work it. They claim that the finding of the copper enables them to hold it as mineral land. It may be well also to state that Warden Bell looks upon the men as impostors, who ran the tunnel into the mound and are now exhibiting relics brought from Colorado as evidence of their discovery. The other day a man who attempted to go into the tunnel was ordered to leave at the muzzle of a shotgun.—*Carson (Nev.) Appeal.*

The Daily Life of the Prince Bismarck.

Bismarck does not rise until 8 or 9 o'clock, sometimes later, especially when the Reichstag is in session. Then he sips brandy and seltzer, takes a short stroll, and on his return goes to his study, were he sips coffee, nibbles hard brown toast and reads the newspapers while his secretary is opening the letters. Bismarck, so the Under-Secretary told me, opens many of the letters himself. He professes to despise newspapers and writers, but the servants all know that he looks at every article. Breakfast is served shortly before noon and the family dine at one table. Bismarck likes soft boiled eggs and fried eggs done brown, with thin slices of bacon done to a crisp. He will not eat white bread or any kind of fresh-baked bread. He drinks black coffee without cream or milk, and if he has been up late he drinks four or five cups, with a small glass of brandy in the first cup. Mutton chops and rare beefsteak suit him, but he is a light eater. His wife and children, however must have dainty dishes, with fresh rolls, and remain at the table for an hour or more, chatting and reading the papers. Dinner is set out at six o'clock in the evening, and unless guests are present it is very plain, but at all other times it is a grand affair. Bismarck eats meat, vegetables and brown bread, but his wife and children are fond of pastry and confections. Bismarck drinks Moselle, Tokay or Johannisberger wines, and occasionally he has a mug of stock lager. Generally there are from five to twenty guests at dinner. Bismarck remains at home in the evening, reading and writing, unless the Reichstag is in session, or he has to go to some reception, or conference, and tea is served at midnight. He seldom retires to his bedchamber until two o'clock. His room is not carpeted, but there is a mat in front of the plain bed.

The corn canneries of Maine put up 4,864,000 cans of corn this season.

Dr. B. H. Phelps, of Corry, Penn., having read his own obituary in an Erie paper, writes to thank the editor for its kindly tone, but protests that he is still in the flesh and able to give death a shot that makes him loose his hold of most of his (the doctor's) patients. He concludes with: "Hoping that your paper will live to record the death of many of the noble and good before my time comes again, I remain yours till death."

The Growth of the Graver.

The Boston *Herald* says: A generation ago the engraver used to be considered of comparative importance, and he was remunerated accordingly. Within fifteen or twenty years, however, he has come to the front, and now he divides both glory and profit with the artist on a more equitable scale. The magazines, you know, apparently consider it as much of an advertisement to mention the engraver's name as that of the designer. The former have thus become much more independent, and a great many of them, if they don't like a drawing, won't have anything to do with it. A proportion of the leading engravers are fairly well off. I know a number of them who may be worth from $50,000 to $75,000. Yet there is not enough money in the business to make a man rich, as we reckon riches nowadays. The income of a first class engraver ranges, perhaps, from $2,500 to $6,000 or $7,000, the average being nearer the first mentioned figures, while those who get the latter can be counted upon your fingers. In an establishment like Harper's, the engraver who works by the week receives probably from $30 to $50. The amount paid per piece of work, of course, varies very much, according to the size of the drawing and the nature of the subject. Speaking in a general way, the expense of engraving a drawing that cost $20 would range from $50 to $100. In the "Lady of the Lake" there are two sketches, for which Frost was paid $20 each, that brought $120 a piece to the engraver. It costs from $100 to $250 to engrave Gibson's work. The illustrated magazines, as I have intimated, were a potent agent in putting up the prices of engraving by increasing the demand for good work. I should judge that the monthly art bill of the *Century* and *Harper's* ranges from $3,000 to $4,000 and perhaps more in some instances. The *Century* people, however, are paying less for their work than formerly. Three or four years ago, this magazine had its choice of the best artists and engravers of the country, but since then Pyle, Frost, Gibson, Abbey, Reinhardt, and other leading artists have been "gobbled up" by Harper's, and work for nobody else. The engravers are not so willing to make exclusive arrangements, but the inducements offered the artists are too alluring. The Harpers, by the way, have dropped Nast. He don't care to do much work now, and why should he? He received $10,000 a year for a long time, and having made some shrewd investments in real estate about Central Park, is probably worth to-day between $200,000 and $300,000. Who will take his place? Well, I understand that Mr. A. B. Frost is the man, and that he is also guaranteed $10,000 a year. In some respects, perhaps, Frost's work is better than that of Nast, but I question whether he has that broad and brusque but effective way of dealing with certain classes of subjects. Nast had a tremendous faculty of making a caricature which was a likeness, though in serious work he had no rank.

A Startling Prophecy Fulfilled.

The other day, while a party of Washington newspaper correspondents were seated in the office of Judge Advocate General Swaim, there walked into the room a neatly dressed colored woman. She looked the General firmly in the eye, and asked: "Have you found any more work for me, sir?" General Swaim replied that he had not. The woman turned abruptly around and left the room as mechanically as she had entered it. Gen. Swaim then told who she was. He said: "This woman came to my house the night before President Garfield was inaugurated, from South Carolina. She persisted in seeing me, and when she came in she entered precisely as you saw her a few moments ago. Looking me full in the face and never taking her eyes from mine, she said she knew that the President would be assassinated, speaking earnestly and without any hesitation. She said the President would be killed the day following, while on the way to the Capitol to take the oath of office, and she had come all the way from South Carolina to tell me of it. Of course I did not believe there was any plot to kill the President, but I could not help being impressed with the woman's earnestness. A few days after the 4th of March she came to me again, and I called her attention to the fact that the President had not been killed. She said that was true, but that he would be assassinated before long. Her calls numbered half a dozen or more before Garfield was shot by Guiteau,, and about ten days after that she came again. I had been so busy in my attendance upon the President that I had forgotten all about her and her prophecy. When she entered my room I recalled both with a flash, and you can imagine that I was somewhat startled. She said quietly that her prediction turned out to be true, and, of course, I acknowledged it. Since then I have secured odd jobs for her now and then, to do scrubbing in the public buildings." — *Correspondence Boston Traveler.*

Population of the German Empire.

During the quinquennial period 1875-1880, notwithstanding commercial depression, the census of the German Empire showed an average increase of about half a million souls. Since 1880, however, according to statistics lately published, a contrary movement has set in. The falling, however, is somewhat unequally divided, and in Prussia there is still a slight increase amounting to between 8,000 and 9,000 persons in the Rhenish provinces, Westphalia, Saxony and Bradenburg. On the other hand, the province of Posen is stated to have lost 87,780, Eastern Prussia, 31,614, and Pomerania, 22,422. The diminution in Bavaria has been more considerable. Out of a population of 5,284,788 inhabitants, which Bavaria possessed at the end of 1880, there is now a loss of 23,186, while Wurtemburg has lost 14,052 out of 1,911,118.

A Noble Revenge.

Robert Louis Stevenson, in the concluding part of his "Silverado Squatters" in the December *Century*, describes an eccentric poor white and his story of a revenge: "A man, he told us, who bore a grudge against him had poisoned his dog. 'That was a low thing for a man to do, now, wasn't it? It wasn't like a man that, nohow. But I got even with him—I poisoned *his* dog.'"

Of 124 last year's graduates from Yale College thirty-seven are studying law, eleven are studying medicine, and two are studying theology. Whether the other fifty are studying anything is not stated. But the fact appears not only from the records of Yale, but also from the records of other colleges, that law and medicine are the chief favorites of young men who choose a professional life, while theology falls steadily behind in the number of those who choose it as a profession.

$2,000

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NEXT WEEK.

The lot consists of about

500 pairs of Ladies' and Children's Hose.

200 pairs of Men's Half Hose.

100 pairs Men's Suspenders.

100 white and scarlet Undershirts.

50 Knit Sacques.

100 Knit Hoods.

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50 Ladies' Leather Purses.

70 Corsets from 25 cts. up.

The prices we paid for these goods was extremely low, and they cannot last but a few days, we, therefore, advise you to CALL at ONCE, and secure some of the many bargains.

To Reduce Stock

BEFORE INVOICING,

We will give you some prices that will astonish you.

We have about 100 wraps left that we want you to see before you buy.

Everything you buy of us is guaranteed to be as low or lower than you can buy the same goods for elsewhere. And for every dollar's worth you buy, you will get one chance for a Christmas Present.

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We keep a complete line and everything of standard value.

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Get our prices on Confectionery.

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To the Citizens of Coshocton County!

Our splendid stock of Queensware, Glassware, Notions, Toys, &c., &c., selected expressly for the Holiday trade is now in Store. Also, a most superb line of Hanging Lamps, Fine China Tea Setts, & a magnificent selection of Oriental Vases, to which we invite especial attention. These Goods cannot be surpassed in beauty, and will be sold at prices to suit all.

We have exactly what you want. The old, the young, the married the single, can all be supplied. Remember that the Christmas Sun shines upon the happiest day of all the year. Make your purchases early You will find the largest assortment and greatest variety in the city at

OUR ELEGANT STOCK OF

Christmas and Holiday Goods

IS HERE!

Whole families walk miles to get the first selections from our Immense Display of Holiday Gifts.

REA'S CHINA HALL,

B. R. Shaw's old stand, 113 Second St. Coshocton, O.

TO ONE AND ALL!

10 CENTS RETURNED

On every dollar's worth of goods bought before January 1. 1884, of

A. BERKOWITZ, THE LEADING CLOTHIER,

In the old Norris Block.

LOW PRICES WIN THE DAY.

People who use their own eyes and judgment, after being fully convinced by trying all over town, come back and purchase of us, where the only inducement is GOOD GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES.

Our Suits and Overcoats

at $2.50, $4, $5, $6, $8 and $10, are bargains themselves, and yet we give you a DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT. Come and make your

Holiday Selection

From our Immense stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, Hats, Caps, Gloves, White and Fancy Shirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cassimere Mufflers, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

We do as we advertise, and give everybody the advantage of the most liberal reduction on Clothing ever heard of.

A. BERKOWITZ,

The Leading and Popular Clothier,

Old Norris Block, - - Main Street, - - - Coshocton, Ohio.

We guarantee all goods as represented, and will cheerfully refund money if you are not satisfied with your purchases.

BENJ. COE,

The Old Reliable Stove and Tin Man,

MAIN REET, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Can sell you at bottom prices, Cook Stoves, Oil-Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and any thing in the House Furnishing line, a full stock o which is constantly kept on hand.

Tin Roofing and Spouting

A specialty, and at terms that can not be excelled, if duplicated. Call or write for estimates.

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IT WILL CLEAN

PAINT, MARBLE, OIL CLOTHS, BATH TUBS, CROCKERY, KITCHEN UTENSILS, WINDOWS, &c.

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Nov24-3m.

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BLAINE'S VIEWS

On the All Absorbing Tax and Revenue Questions of the Hour.

How Direct Taxation Can be Lightened by Giving to States the Whisky Revenue.

Brief mention was made on page 8 last week of a letter written by Hon. James G. Blaine, in which he advocates the payment of the internal revenue received by the Government to the several States. The letter has awakened such general discussion that we reproduce in full:

AUGUSTA, ME., Nov. 22, 1883.

Charles Emory Smith, Editor Press Philadelphia.

MY DEAR SIR—I have your note inquiring if I would be willing to give, in the more authentic form of a letter over my own signature, certain views which I expressed in a conversation several weeks since touching an important financial question. I understand you refer to some observations made to one of your assistant editors in regard to the proposition of the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, for the distribution of the surplus revenue of the National Treasury among the States. I understand you to refer still more particularly to a suggestion of my own as a substitute for the Pennsylvania proposition, to which I thought I saw fatal objections. I have no reason for withholding my views, and I admit the wisdom of your suggestion that I would better state them myself than to have them possibly mistated by others. The Proposition of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention is to distribute among the States any surplus in the National Treasury that may arise from a redundant revenue. The objection which I see to this proposition is the uncertainty of the amount of redundant revenue. It may be one million or it may be one hundred millions. The amount depending as it does on so many contingencies, cannot be determined in advance with even approximate exateness, and the States could not, therefore, depend upon a steady resource. Unless steady it would not bring relief, because it would not enable the States to dispense with any part of their own

SYSTEMS OF TAXATION

An occasional gift from the National Treasury would not be valuable. That was proved by the distribution of the revenue under the act of 1836, in the Presidency of General Jackson. It did no good. It was frittered away in all the States. Here in Maine they made an absolute per capita distribution of it among the entire population—a trifling sum to each. That, of course, threw contempt upon the whole measure.

There is a second objection to the Pennsylvania proposition which, in my judgment, is still more serious. If you simply resolve to distribute the redundant National revenue among the States, you impose on Senators and Representatives a divided interest which would be embarrassing and hurtful. For the benefit of these States especially of those States that might be in pressing need of money, Senators and Representative would desire the redundant revenue to be as large as possible. This would present a constant temptation to withhold appropriations from objects of a really National character. It would be unfair to Senators and Representatives to lay upon them and before them obligations and motives which would constantly tend to turn them from the straight path of duty to the National Government. You cannot have the National Government and the State Government joint owners in the same treasury without mischievous conflict. Such a partnership is at war with the well-being of both State and Nation.

A third objection to the Pennsylvania proposition is that it proceeds upon the assumption of a continuing redundancy of National revenue. This is opposed to all sound views of administration. The Government wants just enough revenue. A redundancy alway leads to extravagance, to many forms of corruption, and to all manner of schemes for getting rid of money. A Congress assembling with the tens of millions of surplus at its disposal is very sure to hold a session which would prove profitless to the people and perilous to its own members.

INTERNAL REVENUE REDUCTION.

Since the war closed we have had no embarrassing reduncancy in the treasury because the payment of the National debt has afforded at once the readiest and wisest mode of appropriating every dollar not needed for the current expenses of the Government. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when, by reason of the terms in which the Ntional debt is funded, the payment of the remainder must of necessity be postponed for years, the larger part of it, indeed, to the next century. This brings with it the necessity of reducing the National revenue. The present system of taxation is yielding more than $100,000,000 beyond the amount required for the ordinary expenses of the Government. Its reduction will soon become an imperitive duty. Indeed, a strong movement is already on foot for the repeal of the entire system of internal revenue, on the assumption, which is justified by facts, that receipts from customs will afford abundant revenue, for the needs of the Government. The protectionists desire this, but not they alone. Judge Kelley is not more eanestip in favor of it than is Mr. Cox, of New York, who is a most intelligent representative of the free trade interest. Many of the leading free traders in Congress are opposed to the continuation of the tax on spirits. It is, therefore, quite evident, that a coalition of men holding antagonistic views on the question of protection will at the first opportunity effect the abolition of the system of internal revenue. This conjunction of circumstances gives, in my judgment, a rare opportunity to relieve taxation on the States. It is under the State governments that taxation is felt most severely. The National Government has the benefit of easy, because indirect forms of taxation. It is the direct tax that is felt to be oppressive. At the beginning of the war the National Government levied a direct tax $20,000,000 upon the States—about 66 cents per capita upon the whole population. It frightened the people, and the effect was so depressing that all kinds of composition and adjustment were invented to avoid payment. But concurrently with the fright occasioned by the direct tax, hundreds of millions were raised in a single year by customs and by excise without a word of protest or a sense of hardship.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

Our State and municipal taxation is direct. It comes upon the property with crushing force. There are few communities in the United States that pay so little as 1 per cent per annum on the actual value of their real property. There are many communities that pay more than 2 per cent on the actual value. The houses, the farms, the factories, the stores, the shops, all feel it as a heavy burden—a burden unrelieved by any form of indirect taxation. Why, therefore, should not the States be permitted to have the tax on spirits for their own benefit if the National Government does not need it? The National and State Governments, as I think I have shown, cannot safely have the same revenue; but if the National Government has no longer need of the tax on spirits, why should not the entire amount which it yields annually be paid over to the States? Could it be regarded as wise statesmanship to continue the heavy, oppressive direct tax on all property under the State Governments and at the same time command a hurtful luxury like spirits to go on free? That would be a folly which no other Government on the globe could by any possibility commit. The tax on spirits oppresses no one. It is paid only by the consumer, and the most extreme advocate of temperance cannot maintain that taxing the article increases its consumption. The National Government has an absolute monopoly of the revenue from customs, because the States are forbidden by the Constitution to levy a tax on imports. The excise tax was left open to both the National and State Governments; but, as a matter of fact, it is only the National Government that can effectively levy and collect it. Should the State of Illinois, for instance, attempt to levy an excise tax on whiskey the distilleries would be removed across the river to Missouri. Each State in turn that should attempt to collect an excise tax would find itself baffled and disabled. It is only the National Government that can do it, and the National Government can do it for the benefit of all the States.

SPIRITUAL AID TO STATES.

Instead, therefore, of repealing the tax on spirits, the National Government can assign it to the states in proportion to their population. The machinery of collection is to-day in complete operation. A bill of ten lines could direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the whole of it, less the small expense of collection, to the States and Territories in the proportion of their population, and to continue it permanently as part of their regular annual revenue. The amount yielded by the tax on spirituous and and malt liquors last year was over $86,000,000. On the basis of the census of 1880 it would pay about $1.75 per capita to all the people. The tendency would be to increase rather than diminish this ratio as time wore on. Illicit distilleries would disappear when every State and every town should come to realize that it was being defrauded of its own revenue by permitting or winking at the violations of law. On the basis of $1.75 per head, the relief of the States would be very great. I append a table showing what each State would receive on the basis of the present revenue.

In considering the question, as I have very carefully for several months past, I have possibly overlooked objections which others may suggest. But the more I have reflected upon it the more evident it has become to my mind that it is wiser to tax whiskey than to tax farms, and homesteads, and shops, and that it would be an act of incalculable folly to remit the $86,000,000 instead of giving it to the States for relief of oppressive local taxation. I trust I have made the difference between this proposition and the Pennsylvania proposition sufficiently plain. The one which I have suggested gives the revenue from a specific tax wholly to the State, and does not depend upon a chance surplus or an accidental remainder in the National Treasury. It makes the tax on spirituous and malt liquors

A PERMANENT RESOURCE

to all the States, enabling them thereby definitely to readjust and reduce their own taxation. Each State could most wisely use its share according to its own necessities. In Maine, for example, our share would enable us to erpeal absolutely the State tax proper, leaving only the county and town taxes upon the people. In your State of Pennsylvania, where licenses support the State Government, the cities and towns could receive pro rata the $7,500,000, which would fall to your share. Your city of Philadelphia would receive nearly $1,500,000 per annum. States that have been so oppressed by debt as to be tempted or driven to repudiation, would be enabled to regain their credit, and every community from ocean to ocean would, in one form or another, realize that the burdens of taxation were in some degree ameliorated. I believe the measure would prove a great beneficence to the people of all parts of the Republic.

Very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

NOTE—The revenue of the last fiscal year from spirituous and malt liquors was a little more than $86,000,000. This amount, divided among the States and Territories, according to the plan outlined in the preceding letter, would give the following sums to each, the statements being made in round thousands:

Alabama	2,266,000	Mississippi	1,980,000
Arkansas	1,406,000	Missouri	3,701,000
California	1,567,000	Nebraska	791,000
Colorado	340,000	Nevada	100,000
Connecticut	1,088,000	N. Hampshire	608,000
Delaware	265,000	New Jersey	1,980,000
Florida	470,000	New York	8,898,000
Georgia	1,598,000	N. Carolina	2,450,000
Illinois	5,385,000	Ohio	5,506,000
Indiana	3,461,000	Oregon	215,000
Iowa	2,849,000	Pennsylvania	7,498,000
Kansas	1,743,000	Rhode Island	483,000
Kentucky	2,884,000	S. Carolina	1,742,000
Louisiana	1,644,000	Tennessee	2,098,000
Maine	1,134,000	Texas	2,785,000
Massachusetts	3,120,000	Vermont	581,000
Maryland	1,634,000	Virginia	2,616,000
Michigan	2,869,000	W. Virginia	1,081,000
Minnesota	1,365,000	Wisconsin	2,301,000
TERRITORIES.			
Arizona	70,000	Utah	251,000
Dakota	236,000	Washington	121,000
Idaho	57,000	Wyoming	30,000
Montana	60,000	Dis. Columbia	310,000
New Mexico	208,000		

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

Correspondence Coshocton Age.

HELENA, M. T., Nov. 20, 1883.

Before leaving Montana I ought to devote a letter to the present political condition of this vast territory, which is so soon to cut a figure as one of the largest and most powerful of the North-western States. A territory as great in extent as New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Vermont Massachusetts and Delaware thrown in, possessing every element of attraction and all the material forces that can contribute to the wealth and prosperity of its people, its mountains, plains and valleys being rapidly gridironed with railroads, some of them spanning from ocean to ocean, who can even conjecture of such a domain? It is no wonder that the Montanians go into raptures over the richest of possessions. She has within her bosom the untold wealth of inexhaustable veins of gold and silver, a single mine yielding thirty millions of dollars in the first three years of its working. She has limitless resources in the production of coal of the best quality, but above all she has the resources to feed the cattle from which the world may receive its beef supplies. She has the natural attractions of scenery which no other part of the world can excel either in its splendor or in the mighty majesty of Nature's handiwork, as presented by the terrible upheavals of Mother Earth; and these attractions amid the mountains will in time make her the resort of the thousands who now haunt the fashionable watering-places at the sea shore.

I have wondered what Massachusetts or New York could have accomplished in their contributions to the world's material prosperity had either of them possessed a tithe of the natural resources of Montana. The Yankee of New England who rarely gets a sight of a patch of growing wheat at home, is no less amazed at the enormous prodution of this cerial in Montana, and Dakota than he is astonished that the same region of country should send forth its gold and its silver, its coal and its iron, its lead and its copper, in the production of all which, there seemed to be a direct reprooff to him who would cling to the sterile wastes of Yankeedom, where people simply exist by living upon each other. With all the opportunities for speculation afforded in Montana, the principal speculators and the principal men of enterprise to whom the country owes its rapid progress, are not, strange to say, New Englanders, nor are they men who come from the East at all. They are, on the contrary, men who have always lived in the West—men from Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, and as far east as Ohio and Michigan. These are the bone and sinew of Montana, mixed, as I have before said, with the heavy ingredients from Sweden, Norway, and the frozen regions beyond.

With this character of population, which will be sufficient in number to entitle Montana to take her place in the sisterhood of States within the next twelve months, I want to see her swing into line and invest her people with the right to govern themselves as they ought to be governed. The laxity of the Territorial laws is a practical license for the perpetration of all conceivable crimes, and makes every citizen dependent upon his own resources for that protection which the law should guarantee. While in recent years there has been no necessity for a resort to the relentless offices of a vigilance committee, save in the immediate vicinity of mining camps, there is a recklessness in the commission of crime that has become alarming, because of the failure of justice in the due punishment of offenders. The British possessions, which for 240 miles run along the northern border, afford a refuge not only for the white violaters of the law, but they constitute the shelter of the Indian, who boldly commits his predatory offences against society while near the boundary, knowing that his escape to British soil exempts him from the molestation of his pursuers. Yet I can not say that crime, either by the whites or the Indians, is any more rampant here than in any other new country; nor can the nature of the offences committed be any more atrocious than those that are daily transpiring in the States that pretend to a more complete civilization. Much has been done in Congress in the way of legislation for the material interests of the people through the efforts of Hon. Martin Maginnis, whose popularity among all classes of the people is evinced by his unanimous selection as the Territorial delegate in Congress at every succeeding election. Mr. Maginnis is a Democrat, without political venom; a good fellow generally, and all Montanians say will surely go as the first of Montana's United States Senators as soon as she has a chance to send him.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

After about fourteen years of hard labor the great suspension bridge between New York and Brooklyn has been completed, and two great cities connected in a manner which was never dreamed of in Revolutionary times. It is indeed the crowning work of the century and can be classed among the wonders of this country. The suspension bridges at Niagara Falls and over the Ohio river at Cincinnati, are mere foot bridges in comprison with it. It dimensions history and cost are familiar to all readers not to be repeated here; but we do wish to speak of Peruna the greatest disovery of the century. It is a medicine discovered by Dr. S. B. Hartman and prescribed by him in thousands of cases in thirty years continuous practice. Ask your druggist for the pamphlet entitled the "Ills of Life," which gives full and complete directions for the preservation of the health. Try Peruna the great tonic.

A Golden Opinion.

A well known author has said: "Every youth should live with an eye to old age. If he should die before he gets there it will never do him any harm." Just so should all youth be taught by their parents and teachers that Peruna the great tonic is just the remedy he needs for all the ailments to which flesh is heir. Many golden opinions of its value and of its unprecedented success have been recieved by its discoverers, all of which express the most unbounded confidence in its value as a remedy, and all tell what it has done for the afflicted.

O. H. Walron writes from Brooklyn, New York, that he began taking Peruna while at Conneauton, Pa., for a severe pain in his side after taking three bottles, the pain was almost entirely removed, and he now asks where he can get the world renowned tonic in Gotham He knows where he gets relief. Ask your druggist for Peruna and Manalin, also the Ills of Life."

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentory and diarhoea regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOWS SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents bottle. July 14, 1 yr.

CARDS Æsthetics, (4 designs). Something good. Mailed on receipt of 6 cents in stamps. HEARNE & Co. P. O. Box 1487, N. Y.

T. C. BREWER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.

Office in room occupied for a number of years in Roscoe, by Dr. M. Johnson. Calls promptly answered.
Nov24-3m.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The popular palace hotel of the National Capital. Conveniently located and accessible to all the street car lines of the city. Open all the year.

O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor.
Late of the Thousand Island House.
Nov24-4w.

Dr. F. E. STOAKS,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Coshocton, Ohio.

OFFICE—Located in Forbes Block, 2d floor. Office hours, 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M.

Residence on N. Fifth street, near Arlington House. Nov10-1y.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for circular. Nov10-6m.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.
CANCER INSTITUTE, 931, Arch St., Phila., Pa. Go to it. Oct. 20 3m

PATENTS

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BACKLOG SKETCHES, our large 16 page paper, filled with charming serials, stories, choice miscellany, etc., is sent 3 mos. ON TRIAL for 25 cents; and we send EVERY subscriber FREE our new **Holiday Package**, consisting of 10 pieces popular music, 10 interesting games, 1 pack of age and fortune telling cards, 1 pack "Hold to Light" cards, 1 pack fun and flirtation cards, 1 set chromo cards, 13 new tricks in magic, 5 new puzzles, game of fortune, the mystic oracle, 25 ways to get rich. Heller's wonderful delusion cards, etc., etc., **Endless Amusement!** AGENTS WANTED. Sample paper for stamp.
BACKLOG PUBLISHING CO., Augusta, Maine.
Dec8-6t.

WANTED Energetic, reliable men to sell Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, etc. Salaries and expenses paid. Experience not essential. Mention this paper. Address LeCLARE & HERRICK, Brighton, N. Y. Dec8-4t.

CASTORIA for **Infants and Children**
Without Morphine or Narcotine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
'Tis Castoria.
When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
But Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

Centaur Liniment.—An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c., and an instantaneous Pain-reliever.

POISON! BE CAREFUL.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH
Often the Result of Using
ADULTERATED
DRUGS.
Or, Perhaps
CARELESSNESS
In Filling Prescriptions.

COSHOCTON, O., Nov. 30, 1883.
(Special.)

In no other business is there a better chance to substitute an inferior or adulterated article in place of a pure one, with as small chance of detection, as in the Drug business, and it is a well known fact that some druggists do not hesitate to thus abuse the confidence of their patrons. True, it is seldom we hear of harm resulting from this deplorable practice, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that much harm is accomplished, though we hear little of it, never suspecting the cause.

In Medicine, quality is of the first importance. This truth is recognized by all; and it behooves you, when in want of medicines, to buy of the druggist in whom you can place implicit confidence. If you are in want of drugs buy where you can be certain of obtaining a pure article—unadulterated.

If you have a Prescription to be filled take it to the most reliable Druggist—the most experienced and careful apothecary—the pharmacy where only the best and perfectly pure drugs are dispensed. You have

A Perfect Right

To have your prescriptions put up wherever you choose.

You will save money in the long run by dealing with the most reliable Druggist, and the risk of health and life itself is greatly diminished. In short,

It will Pay You Big

To buy your Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, and have your Prescriptions accurately and honestly filled, at the Old Reliable Drug Store of

DR. S. H. LEE,
409 MAIN ST.
[2 doors east of Stewart's Bank.]

DR. LEE

Sells only the best and purest Drugs; keeps all the leading Proprietory [or Patent] Medicines; has the largest stock and greatest variety of Perfumes, Fine Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Brushes, Cigars, Fancy and Toilet Articles.

In fact, Dr. Lee has the

BOSS DRUG STORE.

[Jayne's, Green's, Hostetter's and other 1884 Almanacs for free distribution.]

409 Main Street.

J. N. BEALL & CO,

Hereafter will be found in the Room next to Lee & Gosser's Shoe Store.

We wish to say to our customers that in our new room our expenses now are less than any Dry Goods in Coshocton, thus enabling us to sell you goods for less money than any House in town, and we say, without fear of contradiction, that we have the best line of Goods of any house in town.

We are now in shape to handle country produce, and will pay the highest market price at all times.

Every Dollar's worth of Goods sold by us guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

J. N. BEALL & CO.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are a reliable remedy for costiveness and kidney ailments. Sold by McNaugton & Co.

Foster the beautiful, and every hour thou callest new flowers to birth.

Some wonderful cases of pneumonia have been cured by Downs' Elixir. See pamphlet for treatment. Sold by McNaugton & Co.

To win, work and wait—but work a great deal more than you wait.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is designed to meet the wants of those who need a medicine to build them up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and oil up the machinery of their bodies. No other article takes hold of the system and hits exactly the spot like Hood's Sarsaparilla. It works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to all renewed life. $1 a bottle; six for 5.

Affection is the broadest basis of a good life.

Put a Brand on Him.

"Women are a necessary evil," he said, bringing down his fist hard on the counter to emphasize the heartless remark. It was in the village store at West Milton, Saratoga county, and the speaker was the central figure of a group of bucholic philosophers. He was homely slovenly and sixty.

"There's where I differ from you altogether said Mr. George T. Graham, of the same place "Women are mostly what men make 'em. When husbands are brutes wives fall into submission or make home hot for the men; and they're unnatural in either character. Love them, and especially be good to them when they're sick, and you'll have no trouble. There's my own wife, now. She's suffered a good deal with dyspepsia, nervous dyspepsia nervous prostration and other ailments that took the bloom off her cheeks and the spring out of her steps. Well, she saw an advertisement of PARKER'S TONIC and thought it would be just the thing for her case. Gentlemen, I sent five miles after a bottle She took it. I sent again after more. So several times. Trouble? If you could see how much good it has done you would say that women are the greatest of God's blessings, and PARKER'S TONIC is the next"

This preparation which has been known as PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, will be known as PARKER'S TONIC. This change has been rendered necessary by substitutes imposed upon their customers by unprincipled dealers under the name of ginger and as ginger is an unimportant flavoring ingredient we drop the misleading word.

There is no change in the preparation itself however, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC contain the genuine medicine if the fac-simile signature of HISCOX & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.

Study the past if you would divine the future.

Rock Candy Cough Cure. Warranted to cure or money refunded, Cold Coughs, Hoarseness, Throat and troubles (also good for children.) Rock Candy Cough Cure contains the healing properties of pure white Rock Candy with Extracts of Roots and Herbs. Only 25c. Large bottles $1.00 cheapest to buy. For sale by L. K. Anderson.

CATARRH.—Without assuming to write out a thesis of this universal ailment, facts warrant our saying that it seems that it never was so prevalent as the present season.

The above is preliminary to the following viz: That Messrs. Hood & Co., of Lowell, believe that the only way to obtain permanent relief from catarrh is through the blood. A constitutional disease requires a constitutional remedy. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a blood purifyer and constitutional medicine that can be relied upon, and has cured numerous cases of Catarrh in its various forms. We think this claim a reasonable one and gladly give it room in our columns. Nov. 17-4t

True love is always firm and true firmness is always love.

THE SUN.

NEW YORK, 1884.

About sixty million copies of THE SUN have gone out of our establishment during the past twelve months

If you were to paste end to end all the columns of all THE SUNS printed and sold last year you would get a continuous strip of interesting information, common sense wisdom sound doctrine, and sane wit long enough to reach from Printing House square to the top of mount Copernicus in the moon, then back to Printing House square, and then three quarters of the way back again.

But THE SUN is written for the inhabitants of the earth; this same strip of intelligence would girdle the globe twenty seven or twenty eight times.

If every buyer of THE SUN during the past year spent only one hour over it, and if his wife or his grandfather has spent another hour this newspaper in 1883 has afforded the human race thirteen thousand years of steady reading night and day.

It is only by little calculations like this that youform anyidea of the circulation of the most popular American newspaper, or of its influence on the opinion of American men and women.

THE SUN is, and will continue to be, a newspaper which tells the truth without fear of consequences which gets at the facts no matter how much the process costs, which presents the news of the world without the waste of words and in the most readable shape which is working in the cause of honest government and which believes that the Republican party must go and must go in the year of our Lord, 1884.

If you know THE SUN you will read it with accustomed diligence and profit during what is sure to be the most interesting year of its history. If you do not know THE SUN it is high time to get into the sunshine.

Terms to Mail Subscribers.

The several editions of THE SUN are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows:

DAILY—50 cents a month; $6 a year; with Sunday edition, $7

SUNDAY—Eight pages. This edition furnishes the current news of the world, special interest to everybody, and literary reviews of new books of the highest merit. $1.

WEEKLY—$1 a year eight pages of the best matter of the daily issues; an Agricultural Department of unequalled value, special market reports and literary scientific, and domestic intelligence make The Weekly Sun the newspaper for the farmer's houshold. To clubs of ten with $10 an extra copy free.

Adress I. W. ENGLAND Publisher
Nov17-6w. THE SUN N. Y. City.

WEEKLY TIMES. CINCINNATI

THE Oldest, Brightest, and best of Western Weeklies. Eight pages, fifty-six columns, fine paper, new type, clear print, and the most entertaining paper offered the reading public. Suits every locality, discusses subjects with fairness, contains all the news of the world attractively presented, and is without a competitor in general excellence as a family paper. It costs but

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,

and every subscriber receives free of charge, postage paid, a copy of

THE TIMES ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK,

alone worth the price of subscription. The Hand-book is a publication of one hundred pages of useful and entertaining reading matter, especially prepared and published for the subscribers of the "Weekly Times" All who take the paper are delighted with it, and the Hand-book will be equally satisfactory. Send for specimen copy of the paper. Address, THE TIMES, 230 Walnut St., CINCINNATI, O.

THE CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR,

Is the best and cheapest daily paper published in the West. Eight pages—forty-eight columns—and only six dollars a year, of twelve cents a week. It is independent in politics, but aims to be fair in everything, and just to all parties, individuals, sections, and nationalities. If you want all the news attractively and honestly presented, subscribe for it. THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN CINCINNATI.

Address, THE TIMES-STAR, 230 Walnut St., CINCINNATI, O.

TIME TABLE.

(PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R'Y.)

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

Trains arrive at P. C. and St. L Ry. Depot, at Coshocton, as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.
Express	*12:42 p. m.
Mail Express	*5:34 p. m.
Express	*12:53 a. m.
Fast Line	†3:18 a. m.
Accommodation	†6:14 a. m.

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.
Express	*1:18 a. m.
Express	*2:10 a. m.
Express	*10:10 a. m.
Fast Line	*2:12 p. m.
Accommodation	10:58 p. m.

*Every day. †Except Sunday.
f Flag Stations at which trains stop on signal for passengers only.

Local Freight going West leaves at 9:15 a m., and carries passengers between Coshocton and Columbus. Going East leaves at 1:10 p. m., and carries passengers between Coshocton and Dennison.

Through coaches from Coshocton to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Coshocton to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

For time tables, rates of fare through tickets and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to W. H. Parrish, Ticket Agent, Coshocton, O

Trains run by Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than Coshocton time.

JAS. McCREA, Manag. Columbus, O
E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. & Tick't Ag't. Pittsburgh, Pa.

EVERYBODY WANTS THE WHEELING WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

$1 $1

Brightest and Best,
Fullest and Fairest,
Able, Active and Fearless,
Excels in its News,
Excels in its Comments,
Excels in its Farm Department,
Excels in Stories for the Fireside,
Excels in Matter for the Ladies,
Excels in Literary Criticisms,
Excels in Labor Matters.

CHEAPEST AND BEST PAPER,

For the Business Man,
The Farmer,
The Artisan,
The Miner,
The Manufacturer,
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The General Reader.

Prints Full Weekly Market Reports.

Prints the Latest News in Condensed Form; Covers the Foreign and the Home Field; Covers with special care

West Virginia, Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

THE HOME PAPER FOR 1884.

Gives special attention to
State Development,
State Politics,
State Industries,
State Farming,
State Lumbering.

FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

The INTELLIGENCER will be the Most Welcome Visitor.

The Congressional and Legislative Reports will be full.

Special Correspondence, always a feature of the INTELLIGENCER, will be given a more prominent place than ever

State Correspondence will be frequent and interesting.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS AT

$1.00 ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. $1.00

Eleven Copies for $10.00.

THE TIME TO BEGIN IS NOW.

Address:

THE INTELLIGENCER,
Wheeling, W. Va.

HARDWARE, BUGGIES and WAGONS,

—AT—

COST.

E. McDonald intends closing out his entire stock of

Hardware, Buggies and Wagons, &c.,

And will sell at Cost any article he has now on hand

Unless this stock is sold entire to some one wishing to continue the business, his store room and shops, corner of Main and Third streets, will be for rent a can be closed out, as it is his intention to retire from the business.

Any party wishing to engage in this business will find it to their advantage to call on or address,

E. McDONALD,
Coshocton, Ohio.

Clothing advertisements are monotonous reading, no matter how attractive they can be made. Indeed, what is there to say? Every dealer in town has the largest stock—so that's settled. Every dealer, too, leads the styles, and sets the fashions, and does all the business, and sells his goods the cheapest; every one is opening immense lines every day, is doing a rushing trade, is frowning down upon all competitors as unworthy to be in the same city with him. These facts we glean from the papers, which, as usual, tell the truth. So we must, alas, bring up in the rear after all these great operators—Bears in the Clothing Market, so to say—with a very modest story, which hasn't even the merits of length to recommend it.]

Our workshops are busy night and day, our Stock is complete and nice, prices are low, and we very much wish you'd come and see us.

HACK, THE TAILOR,
415 Main Street.

WAIT A MINUTE, NEIGHBOR!

Every family in these days must have a newspaper. They should have the best.

The Weekly Ohio State Journal,

The leading paper of the West, established in 1811, is the one to get. During 1883 it has been greatly improved and Enlarged to 8 pages, 48 columns, and is sent post-paid to any address for

ONE DOLLAR!

A beautiful Pictorial ANNUAL free to every yearly subscriber. A page Illustrated DICTIONARY, the Pictorial Annual and the paper one year for

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!

Now, don't throw your money away on inferior publications, filled with patent medicine advertisements, and printed on type so fine that you can't read them without glasses. The WEEKLY OHIO STATE JOURNAL is pre-eminently a family paper, abounding in choice family reading of a wholesome character; clean and instructive. It is beautifully printed; the pages are cut and pasted, and there is nothing to be desired in a first-class family paper that is not found in it.

Agents wanted everywhere. Write for specimen copy to

OHIO STATE JOURNAL CO., PUBLISHERS,
Nov24-8w. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FARM FOR SALE.

193 Acres in Washington Township, Coshocton County.

145 cleared, 135 in grass. 50 acres of bottom, timber principally Oak, Chestnut and Poplar. Farm is in good condition, well watered, good spring at the kitchen door. The buildings consist of a frame house of eight rooms, a log barn 20X60, log stable, a grain house 24X28, corn crib and wagon shed, and other out buildings; 2 young orchards of apples, peaches and grapes. Two miles from New Moscow, 3 from Wakatomika. Convenient to church and school. For further information address

JOHN P. HAMILTON,
Nov24-3m Wakatomika, O.

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN wishing to earn $1 to $3 every day quietly at their homes, work furnished; sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamps required for reply Please address EDWARD F. DAVIS & CO 58 South Main Street, Fall River, Mass.

POETS Burns, 50c., Byron, 50c., Mrs. Browning, 35c., Campbell, 40c., Chaucer, 60c., Coleridge, 60c., Cowper, 60c., Dante, 50c., Dryden, 50c., Goethe 70c., Goldsmith, 50c., Hemans, 50c., Iliad and Odyssey, 75c., Hood, 50c., Ingelow, 50c., Keats, 40c., Meredith, 50c., Milton, 50c., Moore, 60c., Pope 50c., Poe 60c., Schiller 60c., Scott 50c., Tennyson 60c., Virgil 45c., and others. Fine cloth binding. Sent for examination before payment on evidence of good faith. Catalogue free. NOT sold by Dealers. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher 18 Vesey St., New York.

MUSIC WITHOUT A TEACHER—Soper's Instantaneous Guide to Keys of Piano and Organ. Price $1. Will teach any person to play 20 pieces of music in one day. You couldn't learn it from a teacher in a month for $20. Try it and be convinced. Sample copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps by HEARNE & CO., Publishers, P. O. Box 1487, New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PROBABLY NEVER

In the history of proprietary medicines has any article met success at home equal to that which has been poured upon HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Why, such has been the success of this article, that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. Every week brings new evidence of the wonderful curative properties of this medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Combines the BEST Remedies of the vegetable kingdom, and in such proportion as to derive their greatest medicinal effects with the least disturbance to the whole system. In fact this preparation is so well balanced in its action upon the alimentary canal, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the bowels and the circulation of the blood, that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism, that can hardly be credited by those who have not seen the remarkable results that have followed its use. If the Sarsaparilla does not prove sufficiently laxative, take a few doses of HOOD'S VEGETABLE PILLS. It is well in all cases of biliousness to take these pills in connection with the Sarsaparilla for the first ten days. That dull, sleepy, sick feeling can be wholly overcome by the use of these remedies. Will you give them a trial and be yourself again?

An ex-alderman of this city says of Hood's Sarsaparilla, "It is the strongest Sarsaparilla I ever saw."

Each dollar bottle contains one hundred (averages) doses. Sold by all druggists.

*Price one dollar, or six for five dollars. Hood's Sarsaparilla, prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Use HOOD'S TOOTH-POWDER.

TOBACCO CHEWERS

A REWARD

Of $555 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great

ZOO-ZOO

CHEWING TOBACCO

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY CONSUMER saving over 30 tags will be REWARDED. $100 to 1st, $90 to 2d, $80 to 3d, $70 to 4th, $60 to 5th, $50 to 6th, $40 to 7th, $30 to 8th, $20 to 9th, $10 to 10th, $5 to 11th, 1,000 Imported Pocket Knives worth $1 each, and 5,000 pounds ZOO-ZOO Plug Tobacco, to be given in rotation, the largest number of tags returned will receive the first reward, $100 Cash, second highest, $90, and so on down to a last plug of ZOO-ZOO tobacco. These Christmas and New Year rewards will be distributed between December 25th and January 1st. Chew this delightful tobacco, the best ever made. Have the tags and send them by mail, between December 15th and 25th, to the

WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO. MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

Cut address out and paste on Envelope. This is THE FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ZOO-ZOO. Insist on having it and you will use no other.

TID BITS

"A delicate bit, a rarity, a choice thing"—Encyclopedia

SOLD BY STOREKEEPERS!

H. A. BARTLETT & CO., Makers, 113, 115 and 117 N. Front St., Phila, Pa.

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

In buying a silver watch case great care should be taken to secure one that is solid silver throughout. The cap of most cheap silver cases is made of a composition known as albata, which is a very poor substitute for silver, as it turns black in a short time. The backs of such cases are made much thinner than those of an all silver case, being robbed in order to make the cap thicker and get in as much as possible of the cheap metal. Another important point in a silver case is the joints or hinges, which should be made of gold. Those of most cheap cases are made of silver, which is not a suitable metal for that purpose. In a brief period it warps, bends and spreads apart, allowing the backs to become loose upon the case and admitting the dust and dirt that accumulate in the pocket. The Keystone Silver Watch Cases are only made with silver caps and gold joints.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 17, 1883.

In our long and varied experience in handling watches, we cannot but acknowledge and give our testimony that the Keystone Solid Silver Watch Cases are the best made to our knowledge. Having no soldering they remain homogeneous, harder and stiffer than they would be were they heated for soldering, and have more resisting power against pressure than any other cases in the market. MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.

Send a cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made. 5

MADE ON PURPOSE.

One of Those Mistakes (!) Which are More Frequent than Profitable.

"Why, my child, this is not BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER," said a father to his little daughter, after examining a package she had just brought from the drug store.

"Isn't it, Papa? I'm sorry, but I asked the man for Benson's—I know I did, and he took the 25 cents you gave me to pay for it with," exclaimed the child positively. "Maybe the drug man made a mistake."

"I'll go 'round myself and see," was the gentleman's comment, as he donned his coat and hat.

"Why didn't you send me Benson's plaster, instead of this cheap and trashy thing?"

"Why, I thought that would suit you just as well."

"You thought! you thought! What business had you to think? I don't pay you for thinking, but for filling my order," said the indignant caller, contemptuously. "There! take that thing back and give me my money, I'll get what I want elsewhere."

JOHN D. NICHOLAS.................E. W. JAMES

NICHOLAS & JAMES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Coshocton, O.—Will promptly attend to suits in Law, Collections and all Law Business entrusted to their care.

Office: On Third St., Opposite Public Square.

GARMENTS RENOVATED!

All kinds of Dyeing, Scouring and Cleaning of Ladies' and Gents' Apparel, done at the

WOOLEN FACTORY, IN ROSCOE.

Also, CARPETS Cleaned, Washed and Dyed, by an expert eastern mechanic, who has entire charge of this department of the business. Terms, reasonable. sep8-3m.

THE ONLY WAY,

ONCE AGAIN TO STORE LOSS OF VIRILE POWER and to SAFELY and PERMANENTLY cure all cases of SEXUAL DISEASE, even those seeming incurable; further, particular information on Manhood, Wedlock, Impediments to it and their cure: fully demonstrated in the standard illustrated work "Anchor of Hope", 180 pages, 25th ed., based on a German physician's experience of 30 years. Forwarded, carefully wrapped and post-paid, to any address for 25 cts. in post-stamps.—Addr. GLOCK & SON, BOOKSELLERS 218 S. HIGH STR., COLUMBUS, O.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Postoffice. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

CONDENSED NEWS.

To avoid serious riots, meetings at Newry, Ireland, yesterday, were postponed.

ENGLISH delegates to the Paris Conference say the French Trades Unions lack stability.

HICKS PASHA was slain with a lance on the third day of his battle with the False Prophet.

THE session of the American bishops in Rome, which continues until New Years, is secret.

A posthumous essay by Darwin, on the evolution of instinct, has been found among his papers.

A SPECIAL from Uniontown, Pa., says the trial of James Nutt, for killing Dukes, will begin Wednesday next.

ST. AGNES' CHURCH, Catholic, at Cohoes, New York, was destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss, $25,000.

ABOUT a dozen stores and offices burned in Chillicothe, Mo., Monday night. Loss $25,000. Insured.

JOSE E. GARCIA has been convicted of the murder of Wilkes, a rag picker, at Pueblo, Col., and was sentenced to death.

THE Exchange National Bank, of Hastings, Nebraska, has been authorized to recommence business with a capital of $100,000.

MRS. A. B. RANSOM and daughter were thrown from a buggy at Union, Wis., while driving Monday, and both were dashed to death.

B. SMITH and son the oldest dry goods firm in the city of Muncie, Ind., have failed. The cause is doing business on borrowed capital. Liabilities $15,000, mostly due to residents of this city and county.

NEAR Corinth a masked robber entered a southern express car and shot Messenger McWilliams fatally. McWilliams threw a lighted lamp at the robber and shot at him three times before he got out of the car.

THE Supreme Court has ordered ex-Governor Sprague to give up the Acquidneck property to trustee Farnsworth at twelve o'clock to-day. The court decided against Governor Butler, Sprague's counsel, on nearly every point.

DURING the month of November the various mints coined 9,588,500 pieces of silver, representing an aggregate value of $5,824,910. During the past week $18,480 standard silver dollars were put in circulation by the United States Mints.

GRANT'S BELIEF.

Rumor That He Has Become a Spiritualist.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4. It is learned, from sources of the highest authority, that General Grant and his wife have been recently converted to spiritualism in its most pronounced form. This statement comes from two ladies, one of whom has a national reputation for culture, attainments and position in society, while the other is likewise a lady of great prominence, publicly identified with the advocacy of spiritualism, and who is not only welcome, but the petted guest, in some of the finest of Gotham's palaces. It is stated that both General and Mrs. Grant first became interested in spiritualism and its doctrines from being present, by invitation, at seances held in Fifth avenue and Murray Hill mansions. From being mere spectators they gradually developed into investigators, until they finally found themselves in full accord with followers of the spiritualistic school. The unquestionable authority from which the information comes is also authority for the additional statement that only the fear of public ridicule prevents the General from acknowledging and championing his new-found faith.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Republican Senators who met in caucus Tuesday morning, failed to reach any understanding as to the reorganization of the Senate. Another caucus will be held soon.

In the drawing of seats this afternoon the Cincinnati members were rather unfortunate, their names being drawn late. Follett's seat is pretty far back, but in front of the Speaker, while Jordan got a seat well in front, but at the extreme corner at the Speaker's right. There's quite an Ohio colony on the Republican side, the two Taylors, McKinley and Robinson having seats together.

Major Ben. Perley Poore received a dispatch from New York this morning stating that Senator Anthony had passed a quiet night, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had placed a special car at his disposal whenever he is able to come to Washington.

A resolution calling for an investigation of the murders at Danville, Va., during the recent election is being prepared and will probably be presented in the House at an early day. Its passage will, of course, be urged with great vigor by the Republican members.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The Kellogg Office to be Boycotted By the Union.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—The printers' strike at the Kellogg Newspaper Union Office, contrary to report, has not been satisfactorily adjusted. Of seventeen compositors who went out, only Hall and Baker returned, and the remaining fifteen have since applied to join the Typographical Union, which organization now proposes to antagonize the Kellogg office. An effort will be made through the secretary of the Chicago Typographical Union to make a union office of the establishment here, and that failing, the office here will be boycotted.

Martin's Remorse.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—Miss Ober, manageress of the Boston Ideal Opera Company, expressed sympathy when shown the story of Martin's eastern escapade and said remorse had evidently overtaken him, for false malicious statements made during the trial. She says he tried suicide several years ago, owing to irregularities in his accounts as clerk in a merchant tailoring establishment, for which fact he had been forbidden his father's house and expulsion from the Adams, a social club in the village.

The Milwaukee Fire Bugs.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—Fire bugs attempted the destruction of Adolph Heller's extensive sausage factory. The two upper stories were badly gutted, containing about 22,000 pounds of sausage meat. The entire work was damaged to the extent of $25,000. There is an insurance of $22,000 upon the building and contents in Eastern companies.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Secret Service Division of the Treasury have received specimens of a very dangerous five-dollar counterfeit gold coin, bearing date of 1860, and which is believed to be in circulation in Chicago and Western cities.

A Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Late Monday afternoon two amateurs, giving their names as Smith and Williams, fought a prize fight at Tenth and South Third streets, Brooklyn. Williams, who was the shorter of the two, would undoubtedly have won had the police not interfered and broken up the contest.

An Invincible Arrested.

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.—A prominent Invincible, who is now undergoing penal servitude, has offered to give important evidence against fourteen men who are to be placed on trial here for the murder of Mrs. Smythe, near Collinstown, in April, 1882, while she was driving home from church with her brother-in-law.

A HORRIBLE CONFESSION.

The New Hampshire Assassin Relates a Sickening Tale.

LACONIA, N. H., Dec. 4.—Thomas Salmon sent for Sheriff Strong and E. P. Jewell, Esq., and made a full confession of the terrible tragedy which so horrified the community a week ago. He stated that Saturday morning Mrs. Ford came to his room and asked for lager. Both had drank heavily the day before. He refused her. Other words followed, and he threw her on the floor and put his foot on her breast. She never spoke, and soon died. He felt mad and discouraged, but had not thought of killing her. He then went about the house bewildered not knowing what to do with himself. He tried to put her into a box but it was too small. He then took a trunk and cut her knees to get her in. She did not bleed any and he did not wash the axe. He then went down street, returned, and in an hour dragged the trunk down stairs, put it on a wheelbarrow and started off, intending to dispose of the body and drown himself. On the road it occurred to him to go to Ruddy's house, to which he expected to move in a day or two. He had no thought of harming them. On reaching there he left the trunk outside, had some conversation with Mrs. Ruddy, went down town, went back to Ford's, carried some things over to Ruddy's in a pail, and thought he would get up in the morning and bury the trunk somewhere. Then he took the trunk into the house. He ate supper with the Ruddys, then took off his coat and vest and laid down in the room with the trunk, while the Ruddys went to bed in the front room. He could not sleep and grew constantly worse. Couldn't sit down or walk, and didn't know what to do with himself; would go out, come in, and walk around in the house. Ruddy's folks finally got up between twelve and one o'clock. Mrs. Ruddy made him some tea. Ruddy sat up with him. He did not intimate to Ruddy what the trouble was. About three o'clock it occurred to him that he might kill them and then burn the house. That very moment he seized a hatchet and struck Ruddy, killing him instantly. Mrs. Ruddy ran out. He grabbed at her and struck her with the hatchet and she screamed. The child was screaming also. He took it out of bed but did not remember cutting it. [The child was found dead with his head nearly severed from his body]. He chopped open the trunk, turned Mrs. Ford's body out on the floor, pulled the body around, poured on kerosene, set it on fire, and ran into the street. He then went to Ford's but found the door bolted and then started for Plymouth. He did not hear the fire bells and never knew the house was burned until Jewell told him. He had no hard feelings against Mrs. Ford or the Ruddys. The murderer denied making the incision in Mrs. Ford's leg, which appeared to have been made for the purpose of bleeding, and denied throwing the hatchet into the river. He said he put the hatchet where he found it. The news of the confession spread like wildfire and the streets were thronged with people eager for the latest intelligence. Salmon will be speedily arraigned and held for the Supreme Court in March. There are renewed threats of lynching.

An American Steamship Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 4.—President Henry D. Welsh, of the American Steamship Company, in speaking of the Line, states that the subject of devising means by which the running of the vessels can be put on a paying basis is now under consideration. "It can positively be stated," continued Mr. Welsh, "that the American Line will not be abandoned. We are simply looking around for some means by which the ships can be made to pay and the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is the principal owner in the Company, has been paying the losses for some years and naturally wants a change."

A Curious Allegation.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 4.—W. Brown, Superintendent of the County Alms-House, has been arrested, charged with inhumanity to Mrs. Thompson, who was visiting Julia Hill, a dying consumptive girl. Julia Hill had taken a notion to make her own shroud, and begged the lady to purchase the material necessary. Mrs. Thompson did so, and, while showing Julia how to cut out the shroud, she alleges that she was seized by the Superintendent and struck senseless. Brown denies the allegation, and says the woman was intoxicated, disturbing the patients and dangerously exciting the dying girl. He has always been considered a kind and humane guardian.

THE HON. BILLA FLINT,

Life Senator of the Dominion Parliament, Bellville Ontario Canada, writes: "I tried St. Jacobs Oil for ague in my face and toothache. It acted like a charm. A few times rubbing with it took away all soreness and pain; far better than having them drawn at the age of seventy-seven.

The power of man's virtue should not be measured by his special efforts, but by his ordinary being.

BETTER THAN $10,000!

"I spent over $10,000, in 23 years," said Major H. W. Hines, of Boston, Mass., "in being doctored for epilepsy. I employed the best physicians in New Orleans, St Louis, N. York, Boston, London and Paris but all to no purpose. *Samaritan Nervine* has cured me entirely. 1,50.

Will-power is to be cultivated. It can be strengthened like the memory, by unceasing practice.

Diptheria poisons the blood. Convalescents should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to neutralize and eradicate the poison matter.

The best society and conversation is that in which the heart has a greater share than the head.

Mary Stuart Face Powder

Contains no mineral poison. Tint or White 25c a box at L. K. Anderson's. 11-25-1y

A SURE CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

BY DR. FRAZIER'S MAGIC OINTMENT. Cures as if by magic: Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches, and Eruptions on the Face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, Old, Obstinate Ulcers and Sores etc. Sold by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents. M. W. McNaughton & Co., Coshocton, O. feb8-1y.

We are never so good as when we possess a joyful heart.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Dr. Marchisi's Catholicon a Female Remedy is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Will cure female diseases. All ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration falling and displacement of bearing down feeling, irregularities, barrenness, change of life, leucorrhœa, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like headache, bloating, spinal weakness, sleeplessness, nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, &c. For sale by druggists. Price $1.00 and $1.50 per Bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y., for Pamphlet, free. For Sale by L. K. Anderson.

R. E. FINLEY......................F. A. WERNET

FINLEY & WERNETT,

DENTISTS.

Coshocton, O.—OFFICE: Corner Main and Fifth Streets, near Depot. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. —Dec28'76

WANTED Energetic, reliable men to sell Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, etc. Salaries and Expenses paid. Experience not essential. Mention this paper. Address LECLARE & HERRICK, Brighton, N. Y. Dec8-4t.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS. NERVINE

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

The only known *specific* for Epileptic Fits.
Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness.
Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured.
Equalled by none in delirium of fever.
Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness.
Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores.
Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation.
Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds.
Permanently and promptly cures paralysis.
Yes, It is a charming and healthful Aperient.
Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers.
Changes bad breath to good, removing cause.
Routs biliousness and clears complexion.
Charming resolvent and matchless laxative.
It drives Sick Headache like the wind.
Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates.
Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it.
Restores life-giving properties to the blood.
Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders.
Reliable when all opiates fail.
Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body.
Cures dyspepsia or money refunded.
Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe.
Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe.
Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror.
For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50.

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo. (12)

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

When all other remedies fail, DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS will cure General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. M. W. McNaughton & Co., Coshocton, O. feb8-1y.

B. F. SELLS'

LIVERY STABLE,

In rear of Central House,

Main Street, Coshocton, O

Having a good stock of sound, young traveling horses, substantial and fashionable carriages, I am prepared to accommodate the public at all times, at reasonable rates, with Buggies, Carriages, and Saddle Horses.

Horse Feed and Stalls Always Ready

Superintending my business in person, and keeping the best of employees, I am prepared to feed and take the best of care of horses entrusted to my charge, at reasonable rates. Give me a call. B. F. SELLS.

FARM FOR SALE.

300 ACRES.

Four miles from Coshocton and one mile from Keene, Ohio, on Millersburg road. 240 acres cleared, 150 acres good bottom land, 60 acres timber. Frame house 42X28 one and a half stories, with one story addition 30X18, in all 15 rooms. Frame barn 70X40, with frame basement for horses, sheep and cattle, and room above for 100 tons of hay. Two frame sheep houses 10X22, 14 foot posts. Granary and carriage house 28X18 one and a half stories. Corn crib 48X8, 9 foot posts, and all other necessary outbuildings. Also tenant house on premises. Buildings mostly new and in good repair. Plenty of living water, good fences, bearing orchards, &c. For terms call on premises, or address the subscriber,

G. W. NORMAN, Aurora, Nebraska.

June28-tf.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles, has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian remedy,) called DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN OINTMENT. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed,) acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

For sale by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price, $1.00. Sold by M. W. McNaughton & Co. Coshocton, O.

BASKET PLUG

TOBACCO

Is the best combination of the

CHOICEST LEAF, PUREST SWEETENING, DELICIOUS FLAVORING.

It is unequalled, and is the

GREAT AMERICAN CHEW

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU That the Old Favorite

WIGWAM

And the New Favorite

WIDE AWAKE

Are the best SMOKING TOBACCOS of the day.

SPENCE BROS. & CO., Cincinnati.

S. J. STICKLE. SAM. H. NICHOLAS

STICKLE & NICHOLAS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OFFICE in City Hall Building, COSHOCTON, OHIO

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

WEST BEDFORD,

Coshocton County, Ohio.

Investments profitably and safely made, first mortgage. All real estate advantageously handled, largely advertised. Arrangements have been made with reliable parties in Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and other States for information and sale of Western land.

SOME FARMS FOR SALE.

No. 21, 176 acres—Level, second bottom, clay loam and walnut soil, all under fence; about 6 acres timber; nearly all in good sod; public road bordering it. South boundary, side track of P., C. & St. L. R. R. at way station; two and one-half miles from town of 1500 inhabitants, excellent market; nursery of 1200 peach trees; comfortable houses and out buildings; easily divided in two lots. No better farm in township; price $60 per acre, if sold soon, on good payments.

No. 22, 140 acres—An excellent hill farm; joins village containing stores, good school and two churches; $1800 house; good barn; well watered; no better sheep farm in township; young orchard; good timber; easy of access. Price, $60 per acre, $2,000 cash, extra good time.

Two 20 acre lots, three 40 acre lots, good locations and good fixtures. Price, from $40 to 65, according to improvements.

TOWN.

No. 10. A town lot, two story frame house and one and one-half acres land. First-class for shoemaker, $700.

No. 19. Store property, one and one-half acres land, story and a half house of 7 rooms, with store room, well, cistern and stable, in village 5 miles from P. C. & St. L. R. R. station. Price, $1500 in thirds. Also, store goods in same, invoice $2500, average monthly sales $600, stock profitably increased, sell or trade the whole for small tract of l

FOREIGN

100 farms in Daviess county, Indiana. Price $20 to 80. Satisfactory information furnished.

100 acres in Wright county, Iowa, 100 acres broke, 80 acres pasture, fenced; young orchard; three and one-half miles from a town of 1500 inhabitants. Owner, a young man, lived on it for several years, now engaged in business. Price, $25 per acre.

100,000 acres of unimproved land. Price from $1.25 to $10 per acre.

100 farms from 40 to 1,000 acres. Price from $15 to $80 per acre.

I will select in person 40 acre lots of unimproved tillable or prairie land in South-west Missouri at $65 per lot.

References given, a liberal patronage solicited. S. M. MOORE.

Aug.18-6m.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

WANTED!

Everybody to know that I have bought the Shoe Shop of J. S. Stockman, and will continue (in the same room, No. 547 Main street) the manufacture of

BOOTS & SHOES,

And I ask a share of the public patronage. I will make a specialty of fitting up lasts and keeping them for all customers with bunions, corns, or any other deformity of the feet, always insuring them a comfortable fit.

REPAIRING

Neatly and substantially done. Please give me a call and I will do you good.

W. P. MEANS.

Oct11-3m.

THOROUGHBRED

BERKSHIRES

ARE BRED AND FOR SALE BY

SHEPHERD & DENT,

Newcomerstown, Ohio.

Our aim is to breed from the best, in order to secure the best. We have no competition with common stock. Parties desiring to improve their stock will find it to their interest to deal with us. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

Oct20-3m.

PE-RU-NA

Is the wonder of the world. It has cured many cases of Consumption when all other remedies and physicians had utterly failed. So in Chronic Rheumatism. In this disease it has never failed in a solitary case. In Scrofula, whether of the flesh, glands or bones, it is an unfailing cure, as can be seen on inside of front lid of "Ills of Life," a book furnished gratis to all who apply for it. For Female Weakness there never was a remedy like it, curing every case after everything else had failed.

PERUNA Cures also Diabetis, Pain in Back, frequent Micturation, Catarrh of the Bladder, Fluor Albus, Diseases of the Rectum and Enlarged Ovaries. For Gravel and every other Disease of the Pelvic Organs, take PERUNA.

It is the foe of pain, and brings peace to the sufferer. (For a book on the "Ills of Life," ask your nearest druggist, or address S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, O. They will send you one gratis.)

Price $1.00 per Bottle. Six Bottles $5.00. Sold by all Druggists. No. 1.

EDSON BROS. ESTABLISHED 1866 Patent Lawyers. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Specialty:—Patent causes before the Patent Office and the Courts. Reasonable terms. Opinions as to patentability, free of charge. Send for circular.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this county we would say we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchisi's Italian Pile Ointment—warranted to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50c. a Box. For sale by L. K. Anderson.

E. T. SPANGLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Coshocton, O.—Office: North of public square, Chestnut Street, same as heretofore occupied by Spangler & Pomerene.

J. C. POMERENE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Coshocton, O.—Office: North public square, Chestnut street, same as heretofore occupied by Spangler & Pomerene.

J. M. COMPTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Coshocton, O.—Office: East side Public Square, in Equity Building.

HOWARD W. LUCCOCK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Main Street, over Commercial Bank.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS!

In pursuance of law, I JOHN BEAVER, Treasurer of Coshocton county, hereby notify the Tax-payers of said county, that the Rates of Taxation therein for the year 1883, are correctly stated in the subjoined table, showing the number of Cents on each One Hundred Dollars Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Towns, Townships, and Independent School Districts, etc., for each and all purposes under the Tax Laws of the State of Ohio:

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS, UNION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	STATE LEVIES.				COUNTY LEVIES.					TOWNSHIP LEVIES.				
	Sinking Fund	General Revenue	State Com'n School Fund	Total State Tax	County Fund	Infirmary Fund	Bridge Fund	Road Fund	Total County Tax	Township Fund	School Fund	Village Fund	Total Tax for all purposes, except Road	Road Tax to be worked out
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Adams	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	18	60	.....	150	12½
Bethlehem	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	11	26	.....	114	15
Bedford	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	18	25	.....	120	12½
Bedford Special School District	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	18	29	.....	124	12½
West Carlisle Special School District	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	18	40	.....	135	12½
Clark	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	10	40	.....	130	12½
Crawford	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	17	52	.....	110	15
Franklin	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	8	39	.....	118	10
Jefferson	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	9	38	.....	124	10
Jackson	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	35	32	...	144	10
Roscoe Union School District	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	35	51	.....	109	10
Keene	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	10	23	.....	110	15
Lafayette	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	26	23	.....	120	15
Lafayette Separate School District	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	26	33	.....	130	15
Linton	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	20	69	.....	160	10
Mill Creek	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	10	17	.....	104	10
Monroe	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	15	70	.....	182	15
New Castle	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	21	35	.....	138	15
New Castle Separate School District	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	21	41	.....	142	15
Oxford	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	10¾	22½	.....	111	12½
Pike	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	9	30	.....	100	10
West Carlisle Separate School District	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	9	40	.....	198	10
Perry	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	10	10	..	100	10
West Carlisle Separate School District	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	10	40	.....	127	10
Tuscarawas	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	3	48	.....	128	20
Coshocton Union School District	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	3	50	.....	130	20
Tiverton	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	7	58	..	112	10
Virginia	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	25	28	...	130	15
Washington	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	16	25	.....	118	12½
West Carlisle Separate School District	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	16	40	...	133	12½
White Eyes	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	16	39	...	126	17½
Coshocton Village*	5	14	10	20	14	4	21	6	48	3	56	74	201	....
Warsaw	5	14	10	20	14	4	24	6	48	9	38	25	140	10

In the Village of Coshocton there was levied 16 cents on the one hundred dollars as a special tax on "Steel Works Bonds."

Each person charged with Taxes for the year 1883 on the Tax Duplicate of Coshocton county is required by law to pay one-half of said tax on or before the 20th of December, 1883, and the remaining half on or before the 20th of June, following; but may, at his option, pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the said 20th of December next. Tax-payers will take notice that unless one-half of the tax on personal property is paid on or before December 20, the tax for the whole year becomes due.

Tax-payers will be afforded every opportunity to pay their taxes, yet in order to avoid the penalties prescribed by law in case of non payment at the proper time, and to enable the Treasurer to make his settlement according to law, they will be expected to respond promptly, as five per cent will be added to all taxes due and unpaid on the 1st of January, 1884. Road Receipts must be presented at the time of the payment of the taxes, otherwise they will not be received. Persons holding Road Receipts must present the same at the December collection of taxes, 1883, to entitle them to a credit for the amount worked out on the public highways, as thereafter Road Tax Receipts cannot be received.

Office hours from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.

JOHN BEAVER,

Treasurer, Coshocton County, Ohio.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, October 4, 1883.

THEY HAVE COME AT LAST

AND

Will Make Competitors Howl.

The Biggest Stock of Ready made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods Just Received.

Embracing the finest make and latest styles to be had in Eastern markets. No Style, Cut, Color or Pattern you can ask for that we can not show, and will be sold at such low prices that others will not, dare not, meet.

SOLID FACTS.

Men's Suits in every shape and finely made,
Are opened now to the trade.
Those Over Coats so nicely made,
Will fit you I guarantee or no trade.
Those Hats so nice,
Are the Latest Styles and Lowest Price.
Those many Fine Shirts an assorted line you will find to astound mankind.
Those New Goods that are open to-day,
Will fit you so nice, I guarantee, or no pay.

I. WERTHEIMER,

Central Hall Clothing Emporium.

SOMETING NEW

ON SOUTH THIRD STREET,

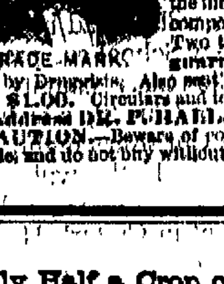
THE BUCKEYE PLANING MILL CO.

All kinds of Shop work a specialty. Wood Turning and Stair Building done in No. one style and at reasonable prices. All kinds of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Flooring, Moldings, &c.

Come and see us if you wish to purchase anything in our line. may5-6m.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD



Can positively be cured by using DR. P. HALL'S CATARRH REMEDY. A new compound, entirely different from all other preparations. It is in the form of a fine ointment which is easily applied in the nostrils and ears, and reaches the seat of the disease by absorption. Pleasant to the smell, and most efficient in operation. For Hay Fever, also impaired Hearing, Sight, Smell and Taste, produced by Catarrhal disease, it is a positive cure. The most noted Physicians and prominent Druggists all over the land have given it their endorsement. We have the unsolicited testimonials of hundreds of prominent and reliable men, who have been permanently cured. Do not be humbugged by nostrums, prepared by the inexperienced and unreliable, but insist upon having this Excellent Remedy, compounded by a Physician who has made this disease a study for 30 years. Two to four bottles generally sufficient to effect an entire cure. Satisfaction guaranteed or Money refunded. It is a positive cure for Ear-ache. For sale by Druggists. Also sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of 50c. single bottle, package of two bottles, $1.00. Circulars and testimonials free.

Address DR. P. HALL, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 630 State Street, Erie, Pa.

CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits or imitations. The above Trade Mark will be found on every bottle and do not buy without it.

Only Half a Crop of Buckwheat this Season. Now Here Comes Something New!

With all the good things in this world, people still crave something new. This time it comes in the shape of a

PAN CAKE FLOUR!

Which we have lately introduced to an intelligent public, and so far all who have tried it

PRONOUNCE IT PERFECT!

Even the dyspeptic, who has so long been denied the luxury of Buckwheat Cakes for breakfast, or Flannel Cakes or Waffles for supper, says with this new Pan Cake Flour he has his hot cakes without a pang of remorse. Pan Cake Flour, with either Cold Water or Sweet Milk, will make the lightest and nicest

GRIDDLE CAKES, FLANNEL CAKES & WAFFLES

Even better, without Eggs, Soda, Salt, or expensive Baking Powder, and many prefer it for a Breakfast Cake to Buckwheat. Of course it is understood Eggs will improve any cake, but this Flour is good if you leave them out. Full directions on each sack. For sale by all grocers. Prepared only by

S. S. MARVIN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Extensive manufacturers of the best Soda, Oyster, Butter, Water, and Sweet Fancy Biscuit and Crackers.

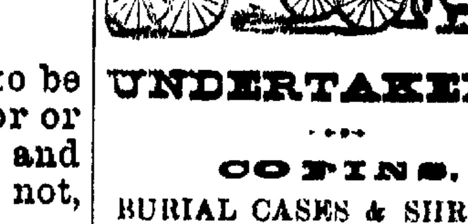
ALWAYS ASK FOR MARVIN'S.

D. ROSE & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE

AND GENERAL FURNISHING



UNDERTAKERS!

COFFINS.

BURIAL CASES & SHROUDS

of all kinds furnished on call, with or without Hearse.

RICKETTS' BLOCK,

Main Street, COSHOCTON, OHIO

The BUYERS' GUIDE, No. 34, Fall and Winter, 1883, gives wholesale prices *direct to consumers* on everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. Tells how to order with exact cost, 216 pages—large ones—3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Contains information gleaned from the markets of the world. No other price-book in existence contains as much information. Sent free to any address upon receipt of postage (7 cts). Let us hear from you, or visit us when in our city. Near Exposition Buildings. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill

NOTICE TO

TEACHERS.

The Board of School Examiners of Coshocton county, will meet at the

Old Union School House,

COR. THIRD & SYCAMORE STS.,

COSHOCTON, OHIO.

Second and fourth Saturdays of March, April September, October, November, and December, and on the fourth Saturday the remaining months of the year.

Examinations will commence promptly at

—NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.—

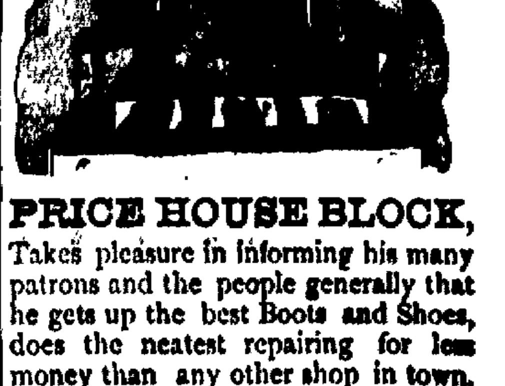
Each applicant will be required to pay to the Board of Examiners, before entering upon examination, a fee of

—FIFTY CENTS.—

Applicants are also required to furnish a stamped envelope with their address written thereon, on which the result of their examination will be forwarded to them by mail.

GEO. T. EAGLE,

The People's Shoemaker,



PRICE HOUSE BLOCK,

Takes pleasure in informing his many patrons and the people generally that he gets up the best Boots and Shoes, does the neatest repairing for less money than any other shop in town. Call and examine work and prices and be convinced.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

EVERYBODY

Sells Cheap!

WE ALSO SELL CHEAP.

If you don't believe it call and see what we are doing.

We do not claim to do all the business, but only a part. But what we do sell seems to give satisfaction, as they always come back and buy more.

We offer this coming week our entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Wraps, consisting of 115 Paletots, Rusian Circulars and Newmarkets, at the exact cost. Our trade on these goods has been immense this fall. Now is the time to get a bargain in a wrap.

Come in and see those fine Block Plaids, half wool, something new, that we are selling at 10c. per yard, very cheap at 15c. Extra nice Brocade Dress Goods at 8c. per yard, cheap at 12½.

We also, have some very nice patterns Brocade at 6¼c.

We are closing out our all wool Hose at cost until entirely closed out. Extra good all wool Ladies' and Children's Hose at 25c. per pair, worth 40c.

Ask to see our 5c. Gingham.
" " 5c. Calico.
" " 5c. Muslin.
" " Heavy Sheeting at 6 and 7c.
" " 5c. Plaids, very heavy.
" " 20c. 22c. and 30c. Table Linen.

We also offer our entire stock of Ladies' and Gents Underwear a duce our stock for the first of January, 1884, at which time we take an inventory of stock. We have an endless variety of Christmas Goods.

We have 40 dozen all Silk Handkerchiefs that we bought at a Bargain, that we will sell at 25c., all new patterns and elegant styles.

Look at that 80c. Black Cashmere that we have and see if it don't match any in town at 90c.

We will make a present of one Pair Cream Damask Towels to any person buying from $3.00 worth of Dry Goods at our Store, worth 65c. per pair. No chance about this, but a sure thing.

Any person calling on us, whether to buy or not to buy, we will present them with a handsome Japanese Calander for 1884. An ornament to any parlor.

Give us a call and see if these are not facts.

HAY & RANSOM'S

Mammoth Store.

ALL READY

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS

The Greatest, Grandest, and Unexcelled Display ever made in Coshocton.

Seeing is Believing. Come and see.

W. W. BOSTWICK,

THE BIG WATCH JEWELER,

Has now on Exhibition the most superb Display of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Solid Silver Ware, Jewelry, PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS and SAPPHIRES, it is possible to conceive of.

The tastes of all can be suited in Article or Price. Holiday presents for everybody of lasting benefit. Come and see.

W. W. BOSTWICK,

The Big Watch Jeweler,

NO. 2 FORBES BLOCK,

Main Street, Coshocton, Ohio.

Keene.

Miss Ettie Foster has returned from Mt. Vernon, where she was visiting friends.

Our stock dealers, Parkhill Bros., sold a few nice cattle to John Adams a few days since.

Gaming is quite extensively carried on here. The sporters can be seen daily returning from the woods loaded with the treasurers of the forest.

Tuesday, the 27th inst., the friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Beall gathered at Mr. T. D. Duncan's, at an early hour in the evening; and at seven o'clock they assembled at the residence of Mr. Beall in a mass, with quite a number of valuable presents, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of their union. As the party entered they found Mrs. Beall busily engaged in her household duties, as though she did not expect to see any of her friends for a day or two—at least not so many at one time. There were about sixteen couples present. After a social time had been spent and the family had recovered from their surprise, the guests proceeded to set the table and have a supper, which was prepared by the visitors. After many kind and pleasant words and an enjoyable time the party dispersed with many wishes that Mr. and Mrs. Beall may have the pleasure of enjoying a series of anniversaries of their marriage.

Thanksgiving day passed off very pleasantly here. Rev. W. D. Wallace preached for the people.

There will be a donation at Rev. Wallace's on Tuesday, Dec. 11. We hope for a pleasant day and anticipate a good time in general.

There are several entertainments in progress for the holidays, consisting of concerts, minstrels and dramas, but at present writing we can give nothing definite as regarding the dates of holding them. Ample notice will be given of each. G.

Orange.

Orange is improving. Mr. A. Carman has hung out his shingle on which we see inscribed "Carman House, Grocery and Feed Stable," and we feel satisfied that Mr. Carman, with his pleasant lady, is capable of catering to the wishes of both man and beast.

Our worthy town lady, Mrs. J. Richmond, with her brother, Mr. McClain, returned last Saturday from a forty days' visit in Sunny Kansas.

Mr. A. Peck's store room was burglarized last Friday night. Some silk handkerchiefs, shoes and a suit of men's clothes were taken. The safe was tested but found to be burglar proof. They got into the first department by knocking off the knob, then by driving the combination with a punch and sledge, but the vault beat them, and after knocking off the knobs and one hinge, they left in disgust, leaving their tools—two braces, two broken drills, one sledge with a driving spike and a driving pick. One of the braces was taken from Mr. I. Norris's blacksmith shop. We would advise burglars to come bettter prepared next time, as this is the second attempt on that vault and it proved too much for the cracksman.

Our Sabbath School is improving since the receipt of their new library and case, and bids fair to go into the winter with a boom.

Protracted meeting will probably commence here about the third Sabbath of this month.

Our school, under the management of Mr. O. Sergent, and Miss L. Noble, is prospering finely, and the enrolment is good. B.

Newcomerstown.

The Lutheran Church here and at Evan's Creek have united into one charge, and Rev. Summers will regularly preach at that place in addion to filling the pulpit here. The two Councils met last Saturday in Newcomerstown and the union was consummated at this meeting. The congregation at Evans Creek have been without a regular preacher for two years, and formerly belonged to a charge with the Oldtown church.

Rev. D. B. Rogers resigned his position as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at this place last Sunday evening. He will leave for Pennsylvania in about three weeks to take charge of a church near the place he formerly preached. Rev. Rodgers took charge of the church at this place last spring, and has given good satisfaction at all the preaching places of the charge. His wife has suffered from ill health during his stay here and his resignation was caused in a great measure by this fact. He will leave behind many warm friends who wish him abundant success in his new field.

The M. P. festival Thanksgiving evening was a complete success, netting about $60 for the church.

The Musical Convention was postponed until after the holidays on account of the busy season. Prof. Suter remains and conducts notation classes in our vicinity during the winter.

All the Sunday schools of our village are making active preparation for Christmas time and it is expected a good time will be had by all. The M. P. Sunday School are preparing a beautiful Christmas cantata entitled "The Birth of Christ," which they intend giving Christmas night.

The original Nashville colored students, nine in number, will give an entertainment in Crater's Hall Thursday evening of this week. The entertainment will be given under the auspices of the M. E. Church of this place. DOANE.

MORNING Prayer will be said in Trinity Church Sunday morning at 10:30. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 9:30.

THE case C. V. R. vs A. M. Williams was given to the jury Friday morning, but at time of going to press no verdict had been returned.

THERE is talk of the Valley Railroad extending to Zanesville by way of Bakersville, Plainfield and Otsego, and the people are expectant. The road now runs from Cleveland to Mineral Point, in Tuscarawas county.

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

Two trains are run daily each way over the forty-seven miles of railway between Aspinwall and Panama, one leaving at 7 in the morning and the other at 1 in the afternoon, and each train occupies four hours in making the trip.

We were to leave by the early train, so a few minutes before seven we entered the cars. They were clean, and looked like those at home, except that the seats were covered with matting and there were no windows, only blinds to exclude the rain and dust. We started punctually, and in a few minutes were slowly passing the French buildings at the mouth of Fox River, which is the western end of Aspinwall.

They have filled in quite a large tract of ground here and are enlarging it all the while, and on this ground they have built quite a number of neat houses for their employes. The sides are generally of wood, painted gray, and the roofs corrugated iron, painted red. Near the car track they are putting up a fine bronze statue of Columbus with an Indian maiden, which statue was presented by the ex-Empress Eugenie to the town, and which has stood in various places in the vicinity at different times. There are several workshops and in one of them they are very busy putting together machinery that has been sent out in pieces. We could see three dredges hard at work deepening and widening the river, which they intend to use for some distance. Crossing the river, we soon lost sight of it behind Monkey Hill.

Monkey Hill is the cemetery of Aspinwall; it is quite high, steep, and has some trees upon it. A few graves are fenced about and seemingly cared for, but most of them are marked by a dilapidated wooden cross, and appear as if the unfortunates had died of some malignant disease, and their friends burying them out of the way had forgotten them. It was desolate, and even seemed to lack the luxuriant tropical growth that now began to greet us on both sides of the way.

Everything that met my eyes was strange, from the tall, flowering trees to the low lilies in the ditches, except, perhaps, the white spider lily, of which I had seen a few in Florida. There were wild bananas and cocoanuts, tall palms, with long bunches of bright red palms, oil nuts, tamarind trees, with many scarlet blossoms that showed clearly against the small pointed glassy leaves, strange ferns, and numerous other beautiful growths that I could not find out the names of. The whole made a dense jungle, and about and around flitted hundreds of butterflies, the most striking of which were as large as my hand and of a bright metallic blue.

I was astonished to find the train stopping at different stations, as I had never read or heard of there being any before, so I took down the names of some, and give them for the edification of those who are as ignorant as I was. They are Chagres, Puolo, Buena Vista, Mamel, Gorgona, Haut Obispo, Bas Obispo and Rio Grande Superieure. They were all composed of a few well-built buildings belonging to the French, a nice house for the station master, and a lot of native huts scattered about promiscuously. These huts are made of poles stuck in the ground and cross poles tied to them at the top with strips of raw hide, and these top poles supported a heavy thatched roof made of cane and banana leaves. The sides were covered with split cane, sometimes woven like basketwork, and this was tied on with strings of any kind. Very few of them boasted of more than one room, but there were generally a number of small children playing around the fire, and numbers of their elders outside watching the train. In these gatherings the men wore breeches and the women voluminous, trailing, calico skirts and chemise of coarse curtain lace. The children generally wore nothing.

The resident French superintendent of the canal was on the train, and I enjoyed very much talking with him, as well as the noise of the train would allow, about his work. Instead of being as some might suppose, a ponderous, elderly gentleman, he was tall, slight and might have been 40 years old, but he did not look it. His light brown hair was still unstreaked with gray and he had lost none of his native politeness during a two years' residence in a comparative wilderness. Their route is not only well planned and surveyed, but cleared of the undergrowth—no small task—and they have been leveling the highest places they must cross on the divide. They are dredging in Fox River, already having a depth of 40 feet on the bar, which is all they wish. They have 8,000 men at work, mostly negroes. They pay $50 a head for them landed at Colon (as he and all Frenchmen call Aspinwall), in addition to which they receive $1 a day wages.

All necessary buildings, such as quarters and hospitals, are finished and whenever it is possible they are placed on an eminence or slope. They have been very fortunate so far, only losing on an average one man a day. Five died the day before at Colon of fever, and when the wind blows down the Chagres river he said it was very deadly. If no epidemic should occur he hoped next year to have something to show for the immense sums expended, but he would not venture an opinion as to when the gigantic task would be accomplished. He was very warmly dressed though the day was sultry, and he said that he found it necessary to dress warmly and lead a very regular life, abstaining from all alcoholic drink. He said that the overseers at the interior posts were too apt to forget and make time pass, but that meant death.

The deepest cutting is to be 397 feet, and near this they are constructing a large reservoir to receive the overflow of the Chagres and prevent a freshet in the rainy season. We are told that in 1878 the railway had thirty miles of track under water, and a heavy iron bridge was lifted and turned around by this same river. It was apparently a much dreaded stream, but now was quietly rolling along well within its banks, the water very muddy, and its surface was frequently dotted with dugouts and other native boats.

The canal follows the line of the railroad closely until it nears Panam, when it turns slightly to the eastward and comes out at a place called Ancon.

We looked under the ties of the railway for the Irishmen that are said to lie one under each tie, but they were not visible. We saw frequent wrecks of cars, however, and were informed that we were fortunate to get over without running off the track, as it was a frequent occurrence, but seldom resulted in the injury of any one, as they go so slowly.—*Cor. Washington Republican.*

A New Propeller.

A most interesting trial of invention, which, in the opinion of the naval and technical authorities who witnessed it, promises to effect an important change in the propulsion of vessels of all classes, was conducted on the Elbe, near Dresden. The inventor, Dr. Emil Fleischer, has applied the principles of hydraulic reaction in the propulsion of ships in a manner which, according to the testimony of officers of the German Imperial Navy, like Admirals Von Henck and Werner, is as simple as it is effective. It does completely away with all risks from accidents to rudder or machinery, for there need be no rudder, and there is scarcely any machinery; solves the problem of avoiding loss of power through transmission, and, finally, reduces the perils of the sea to a minimum so far as injuries to the machinery is concerned. For, as Admiral Werner explained, the same immense force that propels the vessel can, at a moment's notice, be used to pump her so effectually that she would remain afloat with a considerable leak in her bottom; while in case of fire there would be no difficulty in quenching it. Besides the two admirals above mentioned there were present at the trial M. Daubats, of Paris, as representative of M. de Lesseps; Messrs. Howald, of Kiel, who are among the largest steamship and engine builders in Germany, and who have built a seagoing vessel on the same principle for Dr. Fleischer (in which, accompanied by Admiral Werner, he made a successful trip in very rough weather to Copenhagen and back to Kiel); Mr. Sulzbach, the eminent banker of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and several other gentlemen interested in the invention.

The vessel, named the Hydromotor, is sixty metres long by seven metres broad, draws 0.60 metres, and is throughout constructed of iron. The navigation of the Elbe, near Dresden, presents many obstacles in the shallows and rapids which occur at frequent intervals. Noiseless and without any oscillation did the large vessel—large as compared with the steamcraft plying on that part of the river—after the simple turning of a lever by the captain on the bridge, commence its trial trip, stemming the current and keeping an even course under the picturesque right bank of the river. The only noise audible was that of the rushing of the water from the tubes, fixed a little above the river, and nearly amidships on both sides of the vessel. Another turn of the lever and the action was reversed. The vessel comes to a dead stop in less than her own length. By the alternate use of the levers she may be turned round on an almost stationary pivot. The captain handles the levers on his bridge independent of all communication with the engine room. The gentlemen present watched the trial with the utmost interest. Arrangements are now being made to apply the invention on a very large scale. The opinion of Admiral Von Henck regarding the Hydromotor is as follows:

"The principle being correct, the invention has almost certainly a future before it, if it be subjected to certain alterations. Beyond doubt the hydromotor is eminently useful for river ships, especially in shallow rivers, because it draws very little water, and in canals because it raises no waves, and consequently does not injure the banks. It is also of decided importance as an auxiliary steam engine in sailing ships, when there is no wind—as often happens, for instance, in the Mediterranean and in the tropics. Another advantage it has for sailing ships is that it does not require extra hands. It will undeniably be of value in war ships also, for, as auxiliary to the screw, it will considerably increase their power of turning, and, therefore, their power of attack and defense. How far the hydromotor will be able to modify or even supersede the present ship engines it is as yet impossible to say. Certainly it will do so to a considerable extent."

A Senile Wake at Los Angeles.

In 1838 there was a memorable funeral of a woman over a hundred years old. Fourteen old women watched with her body, which lay stretched on the floor, in the ancient fashion, with only a stone beneath the head. The youngest of these watchers was eighty-five. One of them, Tomasa Camera by name, was herself over a hundred years old. Tomasa was infirm of foot, so they propped her with pillows in a little cart, and drew her to the house that she might not miss the occasion. All night long, the fourteen squatted or sat on rawhides spread on the floor, and sang and prayed, and smoked: as fine a wake as was ever seen. They smoked cigarettes, which they rolled on the spot, out of corn-husks slit fine for the purpose, there being at that day in Los Angeles no paper fit for cigarettes.

Outside this body-guard of aged women knelt a circle of friends and relatives, also chanting, praying, and smoking. In this outer circle, anyone might come and go at pleasure; but into the inner ring of the watching none must come, and none must go out of it till the night was spent.—"*H. H.*," *in the December Century.*

Wonderful Trees.

The "Kit Carson tree," on the ranch of Henry Kellogg, near Las Animas, Colo., is 20 feet 5 inches in circumference two feet from its base.

A pine tree in Irwin county, Georgia, has two distinct bodies but only one top. The trunks grow out of the ground about five inches apart, but at 40 feet grew into each other, forming one tree with one top.

The walnut tree which served as a whipping-post where deserters and Tories were punished during the Revolution still stands near Fishkill. The iron rings to which the culprits were tied while being whipped are hidden by the bark which has grown over them.

A buttonwood that was a vigorous tree during the Revolution still stands on the farm of George Singer, Canterbury, Conn. It is 70 feet high, the trunk measuring 16 feet in circumference two feet from the ground, and it is the same size around 25 feet above, where the branches first project.

An Indiana Cave.

A mammoth cave, whose extent is not yet known, but which promises to be the largest in the world, was discovered recently near Marengo, Crawford county, Indiana. The discoverers walked fully three miles in it, and are enthusiastic over its beauties and wonderful dimensions. Beautiful specimens of stalactites and stalagmites in every shape and form, with frost-work of the most delicate tracery, abound, while on one of the walls can be seen fantastic pictures of birds, beasts and reptiles. One chamber especially in this subterranean phantasmagoria is said to outrival anything of the kind in this world. The government is to be asked to make an investigation of the cave.

IT MAKES US SMILE

TO

See the Squirming of our Competitors

SINCE WE MOVED INTO THE FORBES BLOC

But we can't help if it does hurt them. Go Goods, Low Prices and Square Dealing is w does it.

Remember the Place.

DAVE & IKE,

PALACE CLOTHING HOUSE,

FORBES BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, COSHOCTON, OHIO

Father Ryan on the West.

Entering a sleeper in New York, you reach, without change Chicago in twenty-four hours by the fastest time. Have your berth secured a day or two in advance or you find no place, for traveling seems to be an essential part of the life of the northern people. In travel everything conceivable is at hand for your comfort. On the train is a dining car sumptuously furnished. Whatever you call for, from a toothpick to a bottle of champagne, is at your service. It was my first experience. I entered the dining car, and was assigned to a seat opposite a large, portly gentleman. When the bill of fare was offered to him I saw him take from his pocket a lead pencil and began to mark his wants. I thought he would never come to an end. By and by the waiter brought him his dinner. And such a dinner! I wouldn't and couldn't eat such a quantity for a week. In half an hour the dishes were empty, and it seemed he was far away from being full. His appetite was colossal, but in this country the stomach does a mighty work. I called for a few dishes and quietly went on with my frugal dinner, but I could not help but watch my vis-a-vis. When I had finished he was attacking his third piece of pumpkin pike. I will never forget that man, nor his amazing appetite. We reached Chicago in twenty-four hours. There was a long delay for breakfast, a change of cars; and away sped the train for Kansas City, Mo.; another journey of twenty-four hours. The route lies through a rich and very fertile country. It was October. On either side of the railroad line were immense corn-fields, and here and there long patches of small watermelons, which seemed abashed at the grandeur of the pumpkins. Now and then we passed stock farms, where the finest cattle I ever saw were grazing. At last we reached Kansas City, situated on the Missouri river. Hills and hollows everywhere, rain pouring down in torrents; and mud that can't be matched anywhere—this is what I first saw. Next day still poured the rain. Then a few bright days—but the mud is as stubborn as a mule and will not yield. Here you meet the western type of American civilization. Strong, brawny men, brusque in manner, bold without being impolite in speech—workmen all—rich and poor, meet you everywhere. This is no place for dudes. They are found in New York, Boston, Philadelphia (I wonder are there any in New Orleans?), but they have no place in the West. I remarked that they speak here of the West with the same pride in which we speak of the South. You had better not call them Yankees. They will accept the adjective Northern, but they prefer the title Western. This is a place of over 80,000 inhabitants. There are magnificent stores here, and a vast business is done. Everything is astir. It must be a beautiful place in summer. Wherever I go I meet with exiles from home; they generally call on me; many are doing well in business, but some not so well; but they all are faithful to the memories of the past, and the most of them are often homesick and sigh for the South. In Leavenworth, Kan., and in St. Joseph, Mo., I met many of them. Last Sunday week I said mass in St. Joseph. An old Confederate soldier, who has worn grey ever since the war, asked me to let him serve at the mass. I, of course, consented. The church was crowded. Over his grey pants, up to his knees, he wore a pair of cavalry boots; he wore a gray jacket. The people were somewhat surprised at the sight, but he felt in serving the mass of the rebel priest somewhat of the same pride he felt as a soldier in our war.

The Cecil (Md.) *Democrat* asserts it as a fact that the guns fired by the duckers on the Susquehanna flats, near Havre de Grace, can be heard, under favorable conditions of the atmosphere, at Glasgow, Del., a distance on an air line of more than thirty miles; while at Elkton, Md., which is only a few miles north of the same line, and five or six miles nearer the flats, the reports of the guns are rarely, if ever heard.

Wily Woodmen.

The Wisconsin woodman must be credited with being a keener person than he has been regarded heretofore. Recently the state advertised a tract of wilderness to be sold at auction, and it became known that the "land sharks" were laying schemes to buy it in cheap. A few days before the sale ten or twelve backwoodsmen appeared in town with long minutes of the value of the lands offered, the wood on them, etc. Being asked what their object was, they said to buy in. Here was the dilemma for the "land sharks"—these woodsmen would run the price up to its real value. So the land agents offered a sum of money for the minutes, and, to their surprise, the offer was readily accepted. After they bought the land they found they had been duped, for the minutes were false.

INVITE YOUR NEIGHBOR'S ATTENTI

—TO—

THE COSHOCTON AGE

The only 64 column paper in Eastern Ohio, and ask him to become a subscriber. Sample copy will be mailed to any address upon request.

One Way of Treating Servants.

I shall never forget the servants' sleeping rooms in a very simple household I once was ill. Everything was fresh and clean and wholesome looking. The two iron bedsteads comfortably made, the window curtains spotless, the two bureaus neatly arranged, the floor nicely matted and with a strip of carpet before each bed, and on the walls some pretty colored pictures. The mistress of this genial, simple house told me that she labored for a year before she could induce her two maids to see the beauty and comfort in such order, but how they felt it keenly; and it had affected their work and spirits very visibly. Near their kitchen was a small room, which Mrs. —— had fitted up snugly for a sitting room and place to take their meals in. There was a chest of drawers in which were their napkins and tablecloths and their own bed linen, and a nice glass doored case showed their china. My friend told me that for some time her maids actually preferred to use the kitchen; but she finally won them over to a great pride in their own neat little room, and she said the effect on their characters and work was speedily visible. Occasionally she would bring in some flowers, or pretty, inexpensive ornament for them; she took a good illustrated weekly paper entirely for their use, requiring them to file it, and before long a genuine taste for refinement and surroundings and manner had developed. These two servants had come to her very uncouth and untutored, but certainly when I saw them after three years' residence with Mrs. ——, they were by far the most respectful and well mannered servants I have ever seen in America. Of course some people would aver that this sort of treatment would "spoil" a servant but it seems to me that the very first means of teaching the servant of to-day what she ought to do, is to make her feel that her mistress' house is her home, the place in which she is to live, not the place she is to work in as little as possible and escape from every possible hour.—*Boston Budget.*

Sir Patrick Grant, England's new Field Marshal, entered military service as long ago as 1819, and had done distinguished service in India.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

The sick, if they are poor, are wrestling with great hardships. They are between two fires. On one side insatiable disease moves up to attack and destroy, while ahead of them are the flame and flare of medicinal humbugry, quackery, and extortion.

It is a piece of gross injustice to deceive the sick; they merit our sympathy and assistance always. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was never sold upon the strength of a falshood; the quality of its work and the thousands of testimonials received from those whom it has benefited are its sole recommendations.

For sore throat, colds asthma and catarrh, Thomas' Eclectric Oil is no mistake the best known remedy in the world. "A few drops snuffed through the nose," Rev. E. F. Crane of Corry Pa., writes "will clean out and cure the very worst form of catarrh." Mrs. M. H. Perkins of Creek Centre, N. Y., takes pains to state that she "was troubled with asthma for four years; Tomas' Eclectric Oil ultimately effected a complete cure." In a very pleasant communication from P. O. Sharples, a druggist of Marion, Ohio, he states that "with one bottle of Thomas' Eclectric Oil a neighbor was cured of sore throat of eight years standing." These are only average samples picked from hundreds of testimonials on the desk before us.

MARKETS.

Coshocton Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by D. H. Mortley, Grocer, B. E. Corner.

Apples, green, per bushel......	100
Apples, dried, per pound.........	5 to 6
Butter, per pound...............	20
Bacon, sides, per pound.........	10
Beans, per bushel...............	2 40 to 280
Beeswax, per pound............	25
Chickens, per pair, spring.....	50
Corn Meal, per sack............	25 to 30
Dried peaches, pared, per lb...	10
Eggs per dozen.................	20
Flour per sack.................	1 35
Flour by Patent Process	1 65
Hams per pound Country....	12
Honey per pound..............	15
Lard per pound................	10
Onions, per bushel	40
Onion Sets, per bush...........	2 50
Potatoes per bushel new....	40
Peaches, dried, per pound........	6 to 7
Shoulders per pound...........	8 to 8½
Salt per barrel................	1 40
Tallow per pound...............	6 to 7

Subject to changes during the week.

Coshocton Grain Market.

WHEAT—Per bushel, white, old....	$1 00
WHEAT—Per Bushel, red, old......	1 00
WHEAT—Per Bushel, new...	1 00
CORN—	55
OATS—	25
RYE—	55
FLOUR—Per Barrel, XXX	[illegible]
Per Sack, XX	1 35
MEAL—Per Bushel	50
BRAN—Per hundred	80
SHORTS—	1 00
CORN and OATS CHOP—	1 50
PATENT FLOUR—per sack	1 75

Pittsburg Ma[rket]

Corrected especially for the Coshocto[n] by R. Beatty, Son & Co., 168 Liberty Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale Produce [Com]mission House, established 1850, rece[ive] sell all kinds Country Produce, Do[mestic] and Foreign Fruits and Vegetables. [Ship]pers and country dealers having con[sign] produce, etc., for sale, are invited [to con]sign or correspond.

Country Produce.

APPLES—New, Choice, per bbl, 3 [..] good, 2 75a3 00; medium, 2 00a1 75.
APPLE BUTTER—per gal, 50a55c; Jelly, 5a7c per lb.
BUTTER—Dairy, 21a25c; "Gilt Ed[ge]" 25c; Creamery, 30a32c; Choice Roll, [..] Extra Choice Roll, 28a31c; Medium, 12[..]
DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, [..] do quarters, 6½a7c; Peaches, halves, [..] red do, 15a18c; pitted Cherries, 20a22c; [..]rids, 25a30c; Blackberries, 9a10c; per lb[..]
FEATHERS—Live Geese, per lb, [..] Mixed, 35a50c.
EGGS—Strictly Fresh, case, 20a28
HONEY.—York State 21 to 20; White 20to22; Buckwheat 18a19.
ONIONS—Onions 100a125 per bbl.
POULTRY—Live chickens 40 a50 c p[er pair] for large; small chickens per pair 35a[..] turkeys per lb. 9a10c dressed chickens [..] 11a12c; dressed turkeys 14a15c dressed [..] 10c.
POTATOES—Early rose, per bush. 50[..] Burbank 50a45c; other varieties 45c.
RAGS—Cotton, White, per lb, 2½c; Mixed, 2a1¼c; Woolen, 1-4a½c.
SEEDS—Timothy per bushel, [..] Clover, 550a5 75, for small; 5 75a6 00 fo[r ..]
TALLOW—Country 7a7½c; Beeswax [..] per lb.

Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.

WHEAT—Prime Red Winter, 1 05a1 [..] dium, 1 08a110.
CORN—High mixed Shelled, 59a60; Shelled, 55a54; Ear Corn, 60a61.
OATS—36a35c for white, 30a32c for m[ixed].
RYE—Choice, 60a62.
BARLEY—80a90 for Prime Nort[hern], tern Spring; 75c.a80 for Medium.
FLOUR—Fancy Patents, spring and [..] 7 50a7 25; Fancy St. Louis, winter, 7[..] Fancy Family White Amber and Win[ter] a6 25; Choice Family, choice red winte[r] 5 75; XX Family, medium, winter, 5[..] XXX Bakers, Minnesota, 6 25a6 00; XX Wisconsin, 6 00a6 25; Cornmeal, 75a80c [..] or. Oatmeal—medium brand—7 25a[..] bbl; Fancy, 7 75a8 00. Rye Flour, 4 [..] buckwheat flour 3a3.
MILL FEED—White Middlings, 20 0[0..] Course, do, 15 00a 18 00; Seconds, 130[..]
HAY—Prime Timothy, baled, at 12 [..] per ton Prime New Loose, 11 00a14 00 [..]lo 8 00a8 50

Live Stock Market

East Liberty D[..]

The markets of the principal stock [..] have been rather regular for some tim[e ..] unexpected oversupply at principal [..] demoralizes the whole line. Quotation[s ..] receipts for to-day were as follows:

CATTLE—Extra heavy steers, 6a6 [..] to good, 5a5 75;" common, 4 50a4 80. Re[ceipts] 1,400 head; shipments, 475 head.

HOGS—Philadelphias, 5 80a5 00; Y[orkers] 4 75a5 00. Receipts, 3,080 head; shi[pments] 475 head.

SHEEP—Extra heavy, 4 00a4 25; fair to 3 25a3 50; common, 2a2 50. Receipts, 2,80[..] shipments, 4,000 head.

Chicago Grain Market.

WHEAT—90.
CORN—57.
OATS—31½.

New York Grain Market.

WHEAT—No 2 red $1.11.
CORN—No 2 66.
OATS—43.

STATE OF OH[IO]

Insurance Departme[nt]

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5th, [..]

WHEREAS, the Sun Fire Office Compa[ny lo]cated at London, in the United King[dom of] Great Britain and Ireland, a Foreign F[ire In]surance Company, is possessed of at le[ast the] amount of actual capital required of s[imilar] companies formed under the provisions [of the] Act entitled "An act to regulate Ins[urance] Companies doing an Insurance Busin[ess in] the State of Ohio," passed April 27, 187[..] the Acts amendatory thereof and supple[ment]ary thereto, and has deposited with the [Super]intendent of Insurance of the State of O[hio in] trust for the benefit and security of its p[olicy] holders residing in the State of Ohio, [..] not less than one hundred thousand doll[ars in] stocks and securities required and allow[ed by] said acts, and has filed in this office a ce[rtified] copy of its Charter or Deed of Settlemen[t and] a detailed Statement of its assets and li[abili]ties, and evidences of investments, and [other]wise complied with all the requisitions [of the] said acts which are applicable to Foreig[n] Insurance Companies, Partnerships, an[d As]sociations;

Now, THEREFORE, in pursuance of l[aw, I,] CHARLES H. MOORE, Superintendent [of In]surance of the State of Ohio, do hereby c[ertify] that the said Company is authorized to [trans]act its appropriate business of Fire Insu[rance] in this State, in accordance with law, d[uring] the current year. The condition and bu[siness] of the United States or American Branc[h, De]cember 31st, 1882, is shown by stateme[nt as] follows:

Aggregate amount of Available Assets in the United States.........	$1,202[..]
Aggregate amount of Liabilities in the United States, including reinsurance.........	820[..]
Net Assets.........	452[..]
Amount of Income for the preceding year in Cash in the United States.........	300[..]
Amount of Expenditures for the preceding year in cash in the United States.........	212[..]

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto [sub]scribed my name, and cause[d the] Seal of my office to be affixed [on] the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES H. MOORE, Su[perintendent].

JOSEPH R. TINGLE, Agent at Coshocton.

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